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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 9 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
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AND
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
13th January ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,822
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
19th January ..	WARFIELD*	6,060
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..	
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
9th Feb. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,, ..	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar. ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
23th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
10th January ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa. 3. 30 P. M.
11th ,, ..	BARJORA	Busra via Kathiawar and Karachi Coasting.
12th ,, ..	VASNA	Busra via Karachi.
15th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

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P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1228.

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N.Y.K.LINE
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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	10 Jan.
Tatsuta Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	2 Jan.	12 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4832	3 Jan.	15 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5819	13 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

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S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

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NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

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(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

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Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

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STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. S. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq, B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security on every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
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Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... 25,80,130.
Reserved Fund 18,00,000

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Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

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BRANCHES:

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Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
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Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
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AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SUN BUILDING" AT URANWALLA STREET, GRANT ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. Damji Virji, mortgagee, and on account of and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Ismail Mahomed, the mortgagor, since deceased andu in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgages under an Indenture of mortgage dated 7th February 1921 and made between Ismail Mahomed of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Friday the 26th January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure but since redeemed from payment of Foras together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Sun Building situate on the Northern side of New Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeaurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old. Nos. 451, 452, 453, New No. A/13965, Old Survey No. 133 and New Survey No. IA/7000 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Hormasji Patuck, on or towards the West by Uranwala Road and on or towards the north and South by the property of Shirinbai Edulji Cama and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4921 (E), 3075 (3) and Street No. 247B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale pleast apply to Messrs. Purnanan Clubwalla, Jasubhai attorneys, for the mortgagee at No. 11 Hummum St., Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND ADJACENT TO THE SORAB WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY AT DADAR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m, (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co, will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Dhunjishaw Framjee Cowasjee Cavarana and on account and at the risk of the Mortagagor Mr. Aleixo Santana Lobo by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved with the said Mortgagee and under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of February, 1919 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar, Mahim, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring 2,000 square yards or thereabouts that is 220 feet in length from East to West and 79 feet in breadth on the East side including a few feet wide strip of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (being part of larger piece of ground) under Old Nos. 42, 134, 315, 591, 391, 638, 703 and 42, New Nos. A-3553, 3550, Old Survey No. nil and new Survey No. 2A-1300 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3743 (1). Street No. 104 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the Sorab Woollen Mills Company, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of the late Domingo De Mello, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road and on or towards the West by the land belonging to Pau Rodrigues.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Paber and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES UMERAVALI COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned sell by Public Auction,

32 Bales Umeravali Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water).

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 10th January, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL, GIN, STORE SUPPLIERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF "DANIALLY ADAMSON'S" LANCASHIRE BOILER 30x7x100.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of January at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms No. 72, Apollo Street, opposite the "Imperial Bank's" new building by order of Messrs. N. Rustomji and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. C. R. Contractor and Co. the following:

One Lancashire Boiler 30x7x100 "Danially Adamson".

The above boiler is lying in the compound of Dadar Woollen Mills.

Full particulars will be declared at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

75 lbs. Switches and Crossings, Grabs, Stee Sheet piling, Crucibles, Drop Forged Spanners, Adjustable Spanners, Gas Meters, Smith tools assorted, Canvas and rubber hose pipe, Motor and Dynamo parts, Electrical Instruments, Engineers Tools assorted Carpenters Tools assorted, A. C. Motors 15 and 30 H.P., Jacks, Crab Winches, Metal Alloy, Grindstones, Telephone Instruments and accessories, Machine Tools, Anvils, Augers, Pulley blocks, Overland Motor Car spares, Horse clipping Machine, Cart Wheels Wagons, Steam Cranes, steam Tractor, Stea Exavator, Bulb Angles, Ship Plates, High s tool steel, Bailing presses, Disinfectors, Steam Boilers, Pulsometer Pumps, Deck Pumps, Steel Derricks, Steam Drop Stamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th January 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

The attention of all Engineering Firms and organizations is specially invited to this Sale as stocks of several lines are now to be cleared and further supplies will not be available. Many of the stores are in new condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

Auction sale of Electrical goods such as: Large stoves, Electroliers, Fans, Globes, Motors, Vacuum, cleaners, Shades: Lamps of sorts: Regulators Hot point Kettles, Jugs, shaving set, Teapots, Heaters: Ranges, irons, &c., wires of sorts: Lathes: show cases, cupboards, Desks, safe, and other electrical articles.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th January, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 18 Military Square Lane in the Office, show rooms and godowns of the Electrical Engineering Coy. by order of the Mortgagor in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. John William Petterson (carrying on business under the name of the Electrical Engineering Co.) the above mentioned stock in trade furniture fittings etc.

Detail particulars can be obtained at the premises.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Rly. Co. Goods Yards, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

38 bales Amraoti cotton R. R. No. 685/31 Invoice No. 297 of 16-12-22, Amraoti to Colaba.

42 bales Arvi cotton R. R. No. 670/90 Invoice No. 27 of 30-11-22, Arvi to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1923

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF "WOLSELEY" LANDAULETTE MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the owner.

24-30 H.P. "Wolseley" 7-seater, Landaulette Motor Car, just painted and thoroughly overhauled, in first-class condition, with accessories.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1923

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, an iron frame, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Rose and Co., single and double beasteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hatstand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, one steel surgery show case, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman and others, One English 4-cylinder Meterite latest Model used for 4 months done under 500 miles in perfect order complete with C.A.V. dynamo and self starter. Petrol consumption 30 to 35 miles per gallon and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under Instructions from Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji. On account and risk of Mr. Tribhowandas Devidas.—

246 Bags white Java sugar ex S. S. "Pasha.'

The above Bags are lying at No. 10 princess and Victoria Dock bonded Ware-house.—

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13 Instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and offices concerned:—

2 Elevetors with their parts.

2 cases containing Lavender water, Eau-de-cologne, pomade, boot cream.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 Arab horse in harness.

By order of Esmail Kanji and on account and risk of Messrs. Lital Tea Co. of Kalbadevi Road.

1 Ford ambulence Motor Car in running order.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

Sale at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 21st January, 1923, at No. 80 Lamington Road opp. the Red Chimney, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwalters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, Roll top writing table and revolving office chair English safe box, steel Revolving Ice Refugerator, Sweet toned Knake Cottage Piano, Cottage Piano, low arm chairs, hat stands, carpets, mirror and panelled almirah single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, plated ware, Electric table lamps, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of J. C. Brown Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

Auction sale of a large and choiced consignment of coloured and white Italian Marble figures, Pillars, Vases and Fountains made by Master Hand Artists of Italy.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane, near Hammum Street, Fort by order of the concerned a choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as "Golden Wedding" "Mama." Egyptian Gild "Crucifixion of Christ" etc. Also large size standing Hall Lamp, Handsome figures with electric lights, full size Lion and Tiger models, Busts, Pillars Inkstands and various ornaments. Very rich full size vases with Pedestals very rare large size Marble Fountains of Exquisite Taste and Beauty.

Catalogues are printed and the property is open to view.

Special attention of Lovers of Art is cordially invited to the above consignment.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

It goes without saying that

Balliwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, come to the effect that their compliisated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK
CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-Night at 9-30 P.M.
Farewell performance
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.
Presents
EDDIE GARR'S
NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"SMILESTONES"
Booking at Rose & Co, up to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
"THE LIGHT WITHIN"
Featuring
Madame Petrova

EMPIRE THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
BRYANT WASHBURN
IN
"THE ROAD TO LONDON."
A Romantic Farce Frolic.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb Universal Drama
TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK
"THE MARRIED FLAPPER"
5 Reels of tense emotion and suspense, featuring the pet Cinema idols
MARIE PREVOST
and the vivacious pretty
KATHLEEN O'CONNOR
A Picture that every married man—every married woman MUST See—a high-class Society Drama which no Cinema fan can afford to miss.
The Programme includes the International screen Magagine and a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Off His beat" featuring
HARRY SWEET
Four Shows TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
A Special Double attraction
THE 37th INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT GAYA
Very beautifully Photographed by Hindoostan Film Co.
Come and see your favourite leaders on the screen
and
Bharat Film Co's new Production
KRISHNA TOOLA
See how Krishna brought Narad to his senses when he was too much puffed up and was forgetting his the duty of a Sanyasen—the duty of renouncing and sacrificing
Popular prices.
Time 5-15,—7,—8-45, and 10-30.
Extra Show on Holidays at 3-30.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the day
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 10th January 1923
(Night 8 P.M.)
EKACHAPYALA.
Saturday 13th January 1923
(Night 8 P.M.)
SAVASHAYAKALOL.
Sunday 14th January 1923
(2-30 P.M. Noon)
SOUBHADRA.
Manager.

THIS WEEK ONLY!
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
presents
GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL FILM
Govardhan—Dhari
NEXT WEEK FOLLOWS
Pandav—Vanvas
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
AN UNIQUE PERFORMANCE!
Next FRIDAY, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Prof. BHOJWANI.
THE INDIAN HERCULES.
Will give a Special and Wonderful demonstration of his weight-lifting powers AND POWERS OF RESISTANCE.
EXHIBITING FEATS OF STRENGTH MANY OF THEM WORTHY OF CHALLENGING THE WORLD.
The programme will be selected from the following:—
Will stop a Motor Car (up to 14 h.p.).
To support on chest a stone weighing 10,000 pounds.
A Prison cannot keep him. A cage 5 by 5 with bars 1 inch thick.
Prof. Bhojwani will be put into the cage and he will get out by bending the bars.
Chains cannot hold him. 12 gentlemen from the audience will use their utmost strength and bind him with a chain. He will free himself in a moment.
The Professor will sleep on a bed of nails and support 6 men on his chest.
He will lift a chakkar (stone) weighing 1,000 pounds.
He will lift bar bells in lying down position, weight of the bar bells will be 300 pounds.
He will lift 100 lbs. stone weight with one finger.
PROFESSAR BHOJWANI challenges for feats Nos. 7 and 8. Anybody performing these feats will be given Rs. 500 as a reward.
PROFESSOR BHOJWANI was born 1894—at Shikarpur in the North of Sind. He is an Amateur Physical Culturist—Jeweller by profession.
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4 to 8 Annas.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE.
GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
THURS. January 11th at 9-30 p.m.
BOXING! BOXING!!
and
JIU-JITSU
PROF. ISHIHARA vs. PROF. TSUZURA
MUSCLE CONTROL BY DINSHAW K. MEHTA.
6 STIRRING CONTESTS 6
Booking at ROSE & Co. Ltd.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
AN ATTRACTION FOR THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON
PAUL CAPELLANI
of the Mysteries of Paris Fame
IN
A GAMBLER'S LIFE.
A gripping, forceful story of misguided Man who found ultimate happiness within his own home.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 10th January 1923 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Saturday 13th January 1923 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
SHARDA.
Sunday 14th January 1923 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

FEATURE OF TWO YEARS AGO!

The outstanding feature of the year 1921 was the large increase in serious crime especially in violent crime against the person and against the person and property. The general contempt for law and order fostered by the Non-Co-operation movement, which reached its zenith in the year under report; the preoccupation of the police over political agitation and its resulting activities; famine conditions in certain districts; a general spirit of unrest in the industrial world which was turned to full advantage by political agitators; and the withdrawal of large numbers of police from their normal duties in connection with the two Royal Visits are among the reasons to which this increase may be attributed. Moreover, in addition to the increased activity of the criminal classes the members of the police force had to face an intensive campaign directed specifically against them as servants of Government and maintainers of law and order. In spite, however, of these efforts on the part of the enemies of Government to seduce them from their allegiance and to add to the already heavy burden of their social disabilities the police throughout the year were true to their salt. The record of the year was one of good work well performed, often under conditions of great hardship and strain.

A brief account of this work is given below.

The sanctioned strength of the police in the Presidency including Sind and the Railways was 1,125 officers and 24,453 men compared with 1,120 officers and 25,162 men in the previous year.

The total cost of the police for the year amounted to one crore and 39 lakhs or 15 lakhs more than in 1920-1921.

During the year the force dealt with 115,000 cases; cognisable offences increased by 2511 and non-cognisable decreased by 9,000. The average annual figure of crime is 117,000.

The totals of all reported cognisable crime for the year under report and the previous four years were:—

1917	.....	.....	.....	33,668
1918	.....	.....	.....	39,311
1919	.....	.....	.....	47,069
1920	.....	.....	.....	41,406
1921	.....	.....	.....	44,017

The increase shown has no real significance as it is due to the inclusion for the first time of offences under the Public Conveyances Act.

As compared with 1920 serious crime showed an increase of 430 cases, the number of serious offences against the person and of dacoities in Bombay being the highest recorded during the five years.

Sind was mainly responsible for the increase in the number of murders and similar offences, the increase being most noticeable in the Nawabashah District. But as the Commissioner in Sind has pointed out, the great majority of those cases were the outcome of intrigues with women and blood feuds between Baluch tribesmen and as such were hardly controlable by the police. He also points out that while the number of dacoities and robberies was larger than usual only one out of the 27 cases classed as dacoities was really serious.

Of all the crimes brought to the notice of the police 14 per cent. were undetected. In this connection the Inspector-General points out that the law in force in India has been based on the English model on the assumption that the man in the street is actively on the side of law and order against the criminal. In the past one of the most formidable obstacles to successful police work in India has been the apathy of the public and the absence of public spirit as it exists in England. To this obstacle has now to be added the spirit of Non-Co-operation which throws the police more than ever on their own resources. "In the circumstances the wonder is, not that the number of undetected cases is so high but that it is not higher. The explanation lies in the fact that the detective ability is inherent in a large number of the Indians serving in the police. The Inspector General adds: "If some of those who were responsible for the Non-Co-operation movement could have studied the crime reports that came weekly from the various parts of the Presidency, the conviction would have been forced upon them that their activities, so far from emancipating their country, resulted in causing untold misery to hundreds of their countrymen whose cause they professed to espouse. The same tale is told in the reports of the Punjab and Central Provinces, and, I feel convinced, will be repeated from other parts of India. That the conviction will in time be forced upon the destructive political agitator I have no doubt, but he must learn the truth from the lips of those who are the chief sufferers by reason of his misguided activities. The pity it is that they are slow to articulate."

Of 16,926 cases decided by trial 14,348 ended in conviction of 84.7 per cent against 86 per cent. in the previous year.

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION
Bombay Chronicle.
An excellent medium for Advertisements.
Popular among All Classes.
MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Qualified experienced LADY SUPERINTENDENT for Girls Middle School. Apply with testimonials stating terms. Dewan, Wadhwan City.
A 15362

WANTED—A Competant COMPOUNDER for a Dispensary. Apply DOCTOR JAL DINSHAH, Jackeria Musjid Street.
A R6061

WANTED.—AGENTS to clear chemicals, etc. Good Commission. Apply Box No. 8907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6032

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadeshi manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A15117

EARN Rs. 20—50 a week in your spare Time. I will tell you how. Write giving some particulars to Box No. 8920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6074

WANTED—Energetic native qualified ENgineer, experienced specially in building construction, for Busrah Apply with testimonials to A. M. FOZAN 172, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R6060

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CANVASSERS for the sale of an household article. Liberal terms. Particulars from Box No. 8918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6063

A CONTRACTOR required for making and burning bdicks at the Titwalla Brick Field. Kilns and coal dust are ready. Particulars can be obtained personally from P. V. JOGLEKAR, Agent Tata Construction Co. Ltd., Delisle Road, Drainage Works, opposite Curry Road Ry. Station
A R6036

WANTED—1 JUNIOR CLERK, 1 ASSISTANT MANAGER, 10 AGENTS. Please see personally to M. M. RAJAQ proprietor of the Inland and Foreign Service Securing Bureau, Syana Building, Lohar Chawl Street.
A R6068

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Factory Shahdara Lahore. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. The applicants must be able to handle dying, bleaching and finishing machinery and possess practical experience of working a Dye-House and fair knowledge of English. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
A 15353.

WANTED for Government and Municipal Jobs as STENOGRAPHERS or TYPISTS, youths, TO LEARN, the twin arts of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System at convenient time and rates. Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Enrolment daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER Co., Expert Tutors of Shorthand and Typewriting 259/261, Hornby Road, oppo. Messrs Cox and Co., Fort.
A C

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—EXTRA WORK of any sort, and in any line, by a Energetic Parsi youth. Willing and Hardworking. Apply Box No. 8908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6033

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Hughes Road, modern Flats and Shops. For further particulars please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C. C.15331.

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Soparj Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 76 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern convenience, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises.
C.15295.

TO LET—Comodious and airy FLATS at Matunga, opp. Improvement Trust Office, near King's Circle, Rent cheap. Apply DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.
C R6064

TO LET on a long lease, either for a FACTORY or for GARAGES, etc., a vacant PLOT OF LAND of about 3500 sq yds., also motor garages at Rs. 40 at Tardeo Road Opp. Adamji Peerbhoy's Mills. For Rent etc., apply to TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

ONE big HALL quite independent and well ventilated useful for shroff traders, School Institution, Offices, is to be let. Please apply for rent and other particulars—to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET CO. LD No. 50/52, Shaikh Memon Street, Mangaldas Market, Opposite Juma Masjid, Bombay.
C R5890

TO LET on lease an IDEAL PLOT of about 3,000 sq. yds. centrally situated at Tardeo, suitable for a Cinema or a Theatre or a Show Room. Also another plot of about 3,500 sq. yds. behind the above suitable for a Factory or Motor Works and Garages. For rent, etc., apply to Box No. 8912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6050

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Santa Cruz on Ghor Bunder Road, the GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow for high class Hindoos only. Apply to JAYANTILAL & SON, Jewellers, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
C R 5985.

TO BE LET—Fort, Cowasjee Patel Street and Barber Lane Corner, new Lakhani Building, for shops and Offices.
C R6069

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No 3836 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R5789

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 384, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on Hire, buyers and sellers, apply to BYREN & CO., 131, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bomby.
H 6058

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—MOTOR CARS of best English, French and American makes, such as Sun Beam, Sizanic, Buick, etc., at half the cost price to wind up the branch business. Apply sharp Box No. 8915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6055

FOR SALE—RENAULT (best French make), 40-50 B.H.P., 7 seater, Touring body, only little used, complete with C.A.V. lighting set and in complete working order, princely car, going cheap due to owner's transfer. ITALA, 30-35 B.H.P., 4 cylinder with Zanana body, best for Princes, a nice car, going cheap. Apply THE ASIAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R5860

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle," "Sanj," "Jame," "Times" at Rs. 1/8 maund. Send to BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, Carnac Road.
P R6022.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One VIS-A-VIS, wire wheels, with Arab horse and harness. The turnout in good running condition. Apply DEMPSTER, Wellington Mews.
N R6056

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

SALE.—Diesel Engines, Electrical Generators, Switch Board, Fuel Storage Tanks and a large stock of spares for sale at The Finlay Mills, Limited, Old Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay. DIESEL OIL ENGINES, 3 Engines of 400 B.H.P. each will be sold separately if required. Makers Messrs. Gebruder Sulzer Winterthur, Switzerland; GENERATORS.—Makers Metropolitan-Vickers (late Westing-house Co.) England. 3 Engine type 3 phase 50 cycles 400 volts 375 K.V.A.; FUEL STORAGE TANKS, Capacity 25000 Gallons; OVERHEAD CRANE, Makers Thos. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., England Capacity 12 Tons; SPARE PARTS, New spare parts for cylinders, pistons, Fuel Pumps, Combustion Valves, Exhaust Valves, Suction Valves Air Compressor, Governor and Generators. Messrs JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED, Bombay.
K 15348.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—9 B.H.P. Crossley, 10 and 11 B.H.P. National Oil Engines second-hand delivery from stock. New 16 feet long gap bed screw cutting gap bed lathe by Loudon Bros., also 18 feet second-hand lathe, 10in. stroke slotting machine, 3 feet radial drilling machine. Deliveries from stock, 24, 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes semi-Diesel crude Oil Engines with selfstarters, tanks, pipes, arriving beginning of January, also several 7, 9 and 13 H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines. Very little used. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—One grey and one pirn winding of 40 to 120 spindles each; one warping machine; 6 plain looms of 36 in. reed space; 3 dobies; 6 drop box looms of 36 in. and 3 drop box looms of 56 in. reed space, with full particulars and lowest prices. Write to Box No. 8919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R6070

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M R5983

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Govt. Diploma in Auditing and Prizes in London Chamber's Examination testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment, Apollo St Gt. Western Bldg.
M R6030

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A most up-to-date FOUNDRY and WORKSHOP, being equipped with latest continental tools and capable of manufacturing any class of machinery and castings. Daily capacity of Foundry 10 tons. For further details apply Box No. 8914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6054

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A PROPERTY situate near Hormuzd Building, Sussex Road, facing Victoria Gardens, containing about 2,550 square yards, perpetual leasehold land on most reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 8904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6025

FOR SALE—Newly constructed BUILDINGS in prominent business localities, fetching handsome rents. Most suitable for capitalists for sound investment, values ranging from one lakh to twenty lakhs each. Only principals intending to purchase for sound investment should apply Box No. 8913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6053

FOR SALE—STALISFIELD, SPRING FIELD, COONOOR, Double storied pucca built English house, 3 reception, sitting hall, good verandah, 5 bedrooms, 4 bath (Porcelain bath and water laid on) 1 dressing room, large landing (suitable for billiard room or another bedroom). Furnished as an English country house in perfect order. Ample and convenient Offices, Garage, Stabling and godowns, in 6 acres. Quite secluded lovely garden and views. High position. Unlimited Water Supply. Price One Lakh. Apply Mrs. PILCHER as above.
G R5989.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A SLEEPING or WORKING PARTNER to invest about Rs. 25,000 in a well paying business. Particulars from Box No. 8917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6062

SPORTS.

EXACT TIPS—THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. Nemo. For 7th Extra Meeting, 3 winners and 4 places will be given only for Re. 5. Remember of previous record results. Available only on Race days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m Don't miss your opportunity. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st floor, behind Rose & Co.
S 15373

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BUY EVER-RITE SHOES footshape. Sole agents, DIAMOND SHOE CO., Opp. G. T. Hospital, Ramchander Building.
T R6038.

FOR SALE—Light-blue MANIFOLD TYPE WRITING PAPER 5½in. by 11in. size, 480 sheets, Ream Rs. 1-8. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, Anantwadi, Bombay 2.
T R5995

TURKISH BATH (Hot air) insurance Policy of Health and Beauty it Cures many diseases at 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, BOMBAY.
T R6071

LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEL SUIT CASES.—Fitted with a nickel plated sliding nozzle, 4-lever lock and a leather handle in front. Brilliant black japanned outside and blue inside. Size 22, 24, 26, 28 inches. Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16 each. MARSHAL & CO., Sialkot City.

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R6059

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case New,	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80,	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer,	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110. 5, B. S. 140, Brief,	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond,	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3 Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, Latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size	250
Remington 10 Visible Rs. 175, 200, 220,	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	
Gujarati Remington 9 Brief little used	200

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS. Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs 987 complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRITLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCHES.
STEEL BARGES.

WE have for sale on behalf of the Disposals Board.
Eighteen 50 foot STEAM LAUNCHES.
Fifteen 150 Foot STEEL BARGES.
One 151 foot STEEL OIL BARGES.
These crafts are lying in Bombay Harbour and will be sold as they lie. They can be inspected on application to the undersigned and no reasonable offer will be refused.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
C15148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF THE ICE AND AERATED WATERS IN TRAINS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

APPLICATIONS from Contractors are invited for the sale of ice and aerated waters in trains of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the year 1923. Preference will be given to Contractors who have their own plant both as regards the manufacture of ice and aerated waters. Applications will not be considered from those who would practically be merely Agents to ice and aerated water manufacturers.

This contract will be given as one contract or it can be divided up into Divisions.

Applications will not be received after 12 noon on 20th January, 1923 and should be addressed to the undersigned.

Applications from Contractors will not be decided upon until the Principal Medical and Health Officer of this Railway is satisfied that the conditions under which the ice and aerated waters are prepared and supplied are satisfactory in all respects from the Medical and Sanitary point of view. All applicants must therefore be prepared to allow the Principal Medical and Health Officer or his representative to inspect their premises, plants and processes.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent
G. I. P. R.
Bombay, 4th January, 1923. C.15341.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road, Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.

These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars, see printed Notices.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 5-1-1923. C15330

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. C. HATHE, Proprietor of Inland and Overseas General Agency, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay, has sold his full proprittory rights in all of his recruiting business. From the date he has got no power to recruit nor to give or take anything from anybody in the name of said Agency, moreover I have no concern with his former or present debts or any claims of any one whatsoever it may be. He is deprived of every right or claims upon the said Inland and Overseas General Agency. The Office have been removed to 56, Bungali Pura Street, Bombay.

M. RAHAMAN.
Proprietor.
Inland & Overseas General Agency.
R6073

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., at KAVARANA BUILDING, 283, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 30th Sept. 1922.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th December 1922, to 11th January 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Managing Agents.
15311

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt") RHEINFELS	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th Jaunary onwards.

D. 14831.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of this office notification dated the 19th December, 1922, regarding the publication of the Municipal Election Roll, it is hereby notified that certain names admitted by the Special Deputy Municipal Commissioners under Section 19 (14) of the Municipal Act having been inadvertently omitted from the lists of B, C, E, F and G Wards, the mistake has been rectified under Section 525 of the Municipal Act, and the names in question have been included in the Roll. A supplementary list of three additional names will be issued free of charge to those who have already purchased copies of the Ward Lists on application at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (B. T.).

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th January, 1923. C15377

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per resolution passed at the Board's meeting held on 3rd January 1923, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 50 per half share (free of income tax) for the half year ended 30th September, 1922, will be paid at the registered office of the Company No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after 31st January, 1923, between 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on usual working days and on Saturdays between 12-30 to 2 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 23rd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd January to 31st January 1923, both days inclusive.

The dividend warrants will be posted to the last address of the shareholders. The change of address if any may kindly be notified in due time.

By order of the Board
(Sd.) DAMODER THACKERSEY MULJI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1923.

N. B. The Ahmedabad shareholders are requested to receive payment of the dividend, on production of the share certificates, from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Karsondas, Shankdi Sherri, Ahmedabad. C.15350.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPG. AND MFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per resolution passed at the Board's meeting held on the 3rd January, 1923, an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 (fifty only) per share (free of income tax) for the half year ending 30th September 1922, will be paid at the registered office of the Company No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st January 1923, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. on ordinary days (S.T.) and 12-30 to 2 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 23rd January, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd January to 31st January 1923 both days inclusive.

The dividents warrants will be posted to the last registered address of the shareholders. The change of address, if any may kindly be notified in due time.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MULJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd January 1923. C.15351.

THE HINDUSTAN SPG. WG. MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per resolutions passed at the Board's meeting held on 3rd January, 1923, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs 25 per quarter share (free of income tax) for the half year ended 30th September, 1922 will be paid at the registered Office of the Company No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY 31st January, 1923 between 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on usual working days and on Saturdays between 12-30 and 2 p.m. (S.T.) to those share holders whose names stand on the register on the 23rd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd January to 31st January, 1923, both days inclusive.

The dividend warrant will be posted to the last address of the shareholders. The change of address, if any may kindly be notified in due time.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1923.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO.,
Agents.
C15352.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the High Court, Mr. N. H. Moos, Guardian of the property of minor BHAWANRAO alias ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA NIRGUDE, is prepared to receive private offers upto 25th January, 1923, for purchase of the 5/6th share and interest of the said minor in a certain piece of vacant land at Ghatkupar, District Thana, admeasuring 39 acres and 26¼ guntas (Akar Rs. 77-12). The acceptance of any offer which may be received will be subject to the sanction of the High Court.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS.
Guardian.
Bombay, 8th January, 1923.
C.15365.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS KALIDAS DOSHI has been released as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Shankerlal Tribhuvandas Doshi as from Thursday, the 4th January, 1923.

(Sd.) SHANKERLAL MADHABHAI.
6-1-1923. R6067

TENDERS.

KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of all sorts of cotton spinning and weaving waste to be produced at the above mills for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

Form of tenders could be had from the Registered Office of the Company and the same be forwarded to the Secrtary up to 22nd January, 1923, with deposit of Rs. 100.

The Company is not bound to accept any lower or higher offer. The merchants whose offers are accepted will have to deposit 20 per cent. of the value of waste sold to them.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Laxmi Buildings,
42, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay,
9-1-1923. C15375

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes for one year from 1-3-1923 to 29-2-1924 will be received up to 1 p.m (B. T.) on the 19th day of January, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 8th January, 1923. C15368

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, for the purchase of old Iron and Steel Girders lying at different stations on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. M. G. System.

A list giving a brief description of the Girders and where they are lying, and conditions of tenders, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

The Girders can be inspected at site on application to the Executive Engineer of the District.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rv., Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
C15180

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 5th January, 1923.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1923. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. two only.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole of part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Storekeeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
C15340

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJI RATANJI has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground togeher with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-Disrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 2971, 2971 2984, New Nos. 3915, 9916 and Old Survey No. 1-2/4387 and New Survey No. 1-2-3/5076 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 7787 and Street Nos. 166, 168, 170 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East, by the said Northbrook Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally Tapalwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Bhawanidas Hargowandas.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1923.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
C15373 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2403 of 1922.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO. .....Plaintiffs.

V/S.

NATHUMAL BAGMAL GOLECHA Defendant

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of August, 1922, the Commissioner of this Hon. Court for taking accounts will sell by Public Auction at his office in the High Court on 24th day of January, 1923, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned Jewellery.

5 (five) bored pearls of very good quality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The pearls can be inspected at the office Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, two weeks before the day of the sale.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1922.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C15240

NOTIFICATION UNDER ORDER 5, RULE 20

IN THE COURT OF L. JAGAN NATH SAHIB, B.A., LL.B., MUNSIFF, 1ST CLASS, LUDHIANA.

Firm Nand Lal & Sons, of Ludhiana ... Plaintiff
against
Firm Dalu Chand Dhanji Lal, Cloth Merchant, Shop No. 342, Poona City, (dwelling at Madras) ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 421-1-0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 30th day of January, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 22nd day of December, 1922.

JAGAN NATH,
Munsiff.
C15370

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLA ALLADIN MAHOMED DAMA and NOORMAHOMED ALLADIN MAHOMED DAMA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Duncan Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2107, New No. 9219, Old Survey No. 2173, New Survey No. 6418, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Memon Mahomedbhai Adamji and partly by that of Haji Chimnaji, or on towards the North partly by the property of J. D. Pinto and partly by that of Pallonji Pestonji and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the house of Noorzhai Moosabhoy Bora and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 574 and 575 and Street Nos. 624 and 1.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1923.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 15372

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MARIAMBAI, wife of Ali Mahomed Fazal, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

ALI MAHOMED FAZAL, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of December, 1922.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15376

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GUNJABAI VINAYAK and RAMRAO MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. NATHALAL BHAGWANDAS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandawadi, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 31, New No. 612, Old Survey No. 521 and New Survey No. 7666, Cadestral Survey No. 227, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 788 and Street Nos. 57-54, 63 and 64, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balkrishna Bapuji, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by the Kandawady Road, on or towards the South by the charitable property of Tukaram Buldeodas.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1923.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15371

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 4541 of 1922.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 4th day of October, 1922.
Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NEHALCHAND JAMNADAS, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RASULBHAI KASAMJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business as Cloth and Glassware Merchant at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and residing at Santa Cruz, within the Thana District ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 3,700 for Principal due to them by the Defendant at the foot of two hundis for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,200, aggregating to Rs. 3,700 as mentioned in the said plaint herein and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 3,700 and the costs of this suit and interest, of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 3,700 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 22nd January, 1923, at 11-30 a.m.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such fact as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 7th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of October, 1922.

Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Ex. "A."

LAXMI.

Hundi.
Rs. 2,500.

2 Rs.
4 annas.
India.

Due 12-9-1922.

Bombay, 15th July, 1922.

(56) Fifty-six days after date I promise to pay to Dayashanker Devshanker or order the sum of Rupees (2,500) Two thousand and five hundred only for value received.

Rasulbhoy Kasamji.

(On the back.)

Pay the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or order.

Dayashanker Devshanker.

Received payment from Dayashanker Devshanker.

For the Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

(Sd.)
Manager.

Pay to Nehalchand Jamnadas or order.

A true copy.

(Sd.) PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Ex. "B."

LAXMI.

HUNDI.
Rs. 1,200.

1 Re.
2 annas.

Due 25-9-1922.

Bombay, 28th July, 1922.

(56) Fifty-six days after date I promise to pay to Nehalchand Jamnadas or order the sum of Rupees (1,200) One thousand and two hundred only for value received.

(i.e.) Rasulbhai Kasambhai.

(On the back.)

Pay the Bank of India, or order.

Nehalchand Jamnadas.

A true copy.

(Sd.) PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15366

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1923 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday the 25th January, 1923 at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Frinces of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native Indian Subjects within the Dominions and the Territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reports from Lausanne show that England and her Allies are demanding amnesty for those Turks, who had helped them in some way or other, and the British delegate is reported to have said that it was a moral obligation which Britain should fulfil. The Turks who betrayed their own country at a time when its very existence was threatened, and who looking to their own selfish interests, helped their country's enemies, can never hope to be pardoned through the agency of a foreign power. But I wonder, by what law or international code such a demand can at all be put forth? By what right can outsiders seeks to interfere in the affairs that solely concern the Turkish Government?

This I think is not inconsistent with the British line of action We in India know that the patriots who work for the uplift of their country are arrested and put in prison by the British Government of India, and those who help the Government against their Motherland bask in the sunshine of official favour. Similarly, Mujatid-e-Khilafat Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his brave colleagues are the enemies of Britain, while the traitors and criminals find favour with the British!; and this demand of amnesty to these traitors is in fulfilment of moral (?) obligations! Here in India the same British Government imprisons the biggest Indians of the day and even a saint, while there at Lausanne it demands amnesty for traitors? Will the British Government let go such criminals unpunished in England? The trial and death of Sir Roger Casement are still too fresh in our minds for us to believe it.

One more of these absurdities! The Allied powers have proposed that foreigners should have complete liberty to make antiquarian researches, to excavate, etc.; and out of the finds one-firth will return to Turkey and the big remainder will of course go to the foreigners; and as a mark of largeheartedness, it is proposed that Turkey will have prior right to purchase the remainder four-fifth. This means that Turkey should pay for the things discovered from under the Turkish soil, and which really belong to Turkey! Turkey may be robbed of her antiquarian wealth and must pay if she wants it back!

I think the Egyptian antiquities discovered by Lord Carnarvon and his party are going to be transported to Britain. Is Egypt that treasured this wealth for all these 3,000 years and more, unable now to keep them?

By what law, but by the law of the sword can such crimes be perpetrated and such shameless proposals made?

Justice, morality, humanity are the cries of these interested powers meant only to befool a credulous world. That God! those days are gone.

The "Bombay Chronicle", the beloved paper of the nation, is doing excellent service to India and the Khilafat, all these months and years. The "Chronicle's" special cables are a source of great enlightenment over the Islamic matters, which the nation cannot afford to lose, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure. Without these cables we should have been completely in the dark about the affairs at Lausanne and elsewhere; and not only that but matters might have been misrepresented by the obliging Reuter. In view of the dawn of the Great Asiatic Federation, it is but proper that India should keep conversant with Asiatic affairs and should possess the necessary knowledge about its peoples.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Junstice Broadway and Martineau of the Lahore High court accepted the appeal of two prisoners Inayat Ullah and Fakhru who were sentenced by the lower court at Delhi in connection with the murder of a Delhi Chairman named LuShua Shen, and acquitted them.—A. P.

MADRAS LETTER.

MALABAR TENANTS' DISABILITIES

A KNIGHT FIGHTING IN THE AIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

For quite a long time past, the political atmosphere in Madras has been dull, unutterably dull. But there is promise of a fair weather soon. It is announced that a large public meeting will be arranged very soon on the beach when, it is sincerely hoped lethargic Madras will be awakened to its sense of responsibility which has conveniently been forgotten all the while. It remains to be seen what definite proposals will be made by leaders to effectively carry on the work of enrolling volunteers and collecting money for the grim struggle that lies ahead. All the leaders have not yet returned to Madras from Gaya, and I cannot guess what action they propose to take. Nationalists here do not despair at the present situation created by Mr. Das's party. They regret that such differences should have arisen at all, but they know that these incidents are of the day and that the work itself is beyond the day. Their supreme faith in Mahatma Gandhi has not wavered a bit, and they are glad that Madras, on the whole, acquitted itself creditably in the Congress. "New India" and other papers may point out the inconsistent pronouncements of Sjt. C. Vijayaraghavachari on the questions of boycott and entry into Councils. If Sjt. C. Vijiaraghavachari has been inconsistent, he has had the courage to express his change of opinion from the platform of the very Congress over which he presided in Nagpur. It is enough that he has the majority of his countrymen to vindicate his untenable position on the question of Council entry.

MALABAR TENANTS' CONFERENCE.

The agrarian discontent in Malabar is unquestionably at the root of all troubles in that unhappy land. The concentration of all land in the hands of a few jenmies, who enjoy great privileges has tended to make them oppressive and tyrannical in their treatment of the tenants who, for all practical purposes, are at their mercy. Added to this, there is in Malabar that rigicity of caste which intensifies suffering. Thus the whole economic life of Malabar is based on the most inhuman conditions that make life miserable for the tenantry. Malabar has at last awakened to the necessity for combating the problem of its tenancy laws. One only hopes that the recent conference at Pattambi, presided over by Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.L.C., has opened the eyes of the jenmies to the intense feeling against their continued, unjust oppression of a class that has numbers as well as justice on its side. After the President's address the Tenants' Conference at Pattambi passed *unanimously* the following principal resolution:

"Whereas land legislation conferring fixity of tenure on all classes of tenants in Malabar is essential for their economic, social and moral welfare and has long been overdue and whereas the Malabar Tenancy Bill satisfies the essential requirements and it is conceived in a spirit of caution and circumspection and safeguards the legitimate interests of all parties this Conference of the tenantry of Malabar respectfully urges on the Government and the Madras Legislative Council the necessity for the consideration of the Bill at the forthcoming sittings of the legislature and its speedy passage into law."

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Nair, M.L.C., an ex-Dewan of Travancore, is in charge of the Malabar Tenancy Bill referred to in the resolution.

WHY SHOULD THEY RESIGN?

Referring to the question of Ministerial resignation "New India" says that it has "absolutely no hesitation in saying that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State would be swayed even to the tiniest extent by this demonstration in the present circumstances, the Assembly being antagonistic to the Ministers." But the "Madras Mail" is very optimistic. Indeed, it not only assures the Ministers that it is bound to *tell* but insists that that is the only dignified course open to them. Now, whom are we to believe? At this juncture, thank God, Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty, has come out in the open to champion the cause of the Ministers. Who else, if not the Minister-Maker and the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party, would console them at this hour of their humiliation? So, Sir Theagaroya has come to the rescue of the Ministers who are, after all, of his own creation. During his presidential address at the Fourth Kistna District Conference(which opened at Bhimavaram last Sunday) the eminent leader said:

"Would the resignation of the Ministers in anyway help us out of the difficulty? I know something of the attitude of the India Office and let me assure you that the present Secretary of State will not care a brass farthing whether the Ministers resign or not, and his die-hard satellites may not without reason be jubilant that such a step would only give them an opportunity to fling the cursed reforms to the limbs of oblivion. There is no use mincing words or indulging in foolish delusions. Under such circumstances I do confess that I felt strongly as indeed did every member of our party in the Council, that the Ministers should not be advised to resign and it is this, not their desire to cling to the office that made them withhold their resignation. *It is more manly to stand to our post, and fight and fight we will.*" (italics mine).

We wonder what the meaning of the last sentence is. Anyhow, one should admire the perseverence of the Party in Power!

THE "LIBERATOR."

A new first class weekly styled "The Liberator" will be published very soon from Triplicane, Madras. It has found wide and influential support from some very eminent men and women, from America in the west to Japan in the Far East. Among the list of contributors appear the names of Sjt. Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. Ramanathan (Ceylon), James H. Cousins etc., The Journal will maintain a uniform high literary standard and, in politics, will take an independent view regardless of parties and persons.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

PLYMOUTH ROCK	1
QUARRYMAN	2
CRUSHED GLASS	3

THE YORK PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

BLACKWATER	1
SILVER SAINT	2

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

BRIDAL BLUSH	1
VOLTAGE	2
DAPHNIS	3

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 fur. 41 yded

SILVER WEDDING	1
SENSFORD	2
CAHIR LASS	3

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

TIPPERARY	1
LAMINGTON	2
AYR LADDIE	3

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs, (Straight)

FLAMING ORB	1
DANZIG	2
RISEN AGAIN	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 Furlongs (on Round Course).

SAFETY	1
ZAID	2
MUZER	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 Furlongs (on Round Course).

ARIEL MAIL	1
PESHAWAR	2
NOVELTY	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 5 Furlongs (on Round Course).

CERTAINTY	1
ISFOOG	2
LAST CALL	3

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses are left-in after declaration of forfeits for the 7th Extra Meeting on Wednesday the 10th instant. The first race starts at 1.40 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Owen Roe 9-12, Silver Image 9-7, Quarryman 8-12, Plymouth Rock 8-11, Kilrea 8-1, Murmansk 8-0, Belvedere 7-13, Crushed Glass 7-12, Magical 7-4.

THE YORK PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Silver Saint 9-0, Plaxtol 8-8, Lady Cleopatra 8-5, Night Watch 8-5 Archer 8-0, On Leave 8-0, Blackwater 7-11.

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Antic 9-9, Daphnis 9-5, King of the Ring 8-13, Eager To 8-13, Pin Money 8-11, Some Scribe 8-9, Bridal Blush 8-8, Bohea 8-6, Voltage 8-1 Golden Gleam 7-9, Limehouse Lights 7-9, Vanclerc 6-12.

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Dialect 9-6, Mexican Eagle 9-0, Glass Rock 8-12 Lively 8-9, Cahir Lass 8-8, Braganza 8-6 Woorali 8-5, Sensford 8-1, Sunnygama 8-1, Silver Wedding 8-0, Lomo 7-13, Perfect Day 7-12, Milk Maid 7-4.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mandil 9-3, Tipperary 8-12 Rose Hill 8-10 Lamington 8-8, Kusra 8-5 Dunbar 8-4, Kitchener 8-2, Bahadurjung 8-2, Kelvin Boy 7-12, Ayr Laddie 7-12 Kokab 7-7, Triumph 7-6, Apollo 7-6, Royal Court 7-5.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Aisen Again 9-0, Unruly 7-13, Outram's Fancy 7-9, Danzig 8-6, South Crofty 9-0, Irrigate 7-6, Coryste 7-11, and Flaming Orb 9-7.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 Furlongs (Round Course).

Musarak 8-10, Fala 8-6, No Limit 8-10, Nafa 9-0 Zaidan 8-10, Pride of Basra 8-6, Moombara 8-10 Expert 9-0, Dijla 7-12,, Safety 8-10 Kalib 8-10, Barzan 9-0, Munwar 8-10, Muzer 9-0 and Zaid 8-2.

DIVISION II.

Mashdok 8-6, Ariel Mail 8-5, Dirrah 9-0, Novelty 86, Basra Hope 9-0, Favourite 8-10, Peshawar 9-0 Rector 8-6, Mudkhul 8-10, Askari 8-2, Trablis 8-10, Diamond 9-0, Bakhit 8-6, Mahir 9-0 and Shamarah 8-10.

DIVISION III.

Isfoog 9-0, Subeck 7-8, Last Call 8-10 Cock Eye 8-6 Silver Thread 9-0, Lucky Prince 9-0, Arman 8-10, Certainty (late Naptune) 8-13, Lisbon 8-6, Muzyed 8-6, Eshel 9-0, Kamel 8-10, Mysore 8-2, My Own 8-6, Silver Cloud 8-10, and Good Night 8-6.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

In the Rahwali station yard on the main line between Gujranwala and Wazirabad 59 up Passenger train at 22/1 on the 7th instant ran into the rear of L. B. up Ballast train. The driver Mr. Goldsmith of 59 up train was slightly injured. One man, one woman and two children of the Ballast coolies were kiled. The transhipment was unnecessary and traffe passed through the station loop-line. The station main line was cleared at 12/5 on the 8th instant.

THE POSITION IN GREECE.

VENIZELISTS IN THE ASCENDANT.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

An Athens correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—The present political position in Greece is causing general anxiety amongst thinking people. The Revoluntionary Comittee hasm been submerged by the Venizelist party, and the reins of government are for all intents and purposes in the hands of the Liberal party. This was not the intention of the Revolutionists, whose central idea was to unite Greek people and thus show a combined and strengthened defence before the enemy. The Liberal or Venizelist party have to-day full control and have resorted to their old tactics of arresting their political opponents in order to safeguard themselves and be certain of their position as governors of the country. By these tactics the Liberal party is doing its utmost to prolong and intensify the already bitter feeling of party hatred which is quickly ruining the kingdom of Greece.

In the ranks of the Liberal party are many men who are declared Republicans, and the election manifesto of its leaders states that the party will co-operate with this Republican section, although the Liberal party as a whole will not bring up the question of the regime. It would appear that if the Liberal party wins the elections the section with the definite declared policy will be in a very much stronger position than their fellow-Liberals, and may thus be able to force their hands.

A new political party was formed about a year ago under the leadership of General John Metaxas. In its election manifesto it explains its opposition to the two older parties as follows:—

(1) The Venizelist party set up an oligarchy which ruled by military power, destroying the freedom of the people. They calumniated their political opponents throughout Europe, thus causing the Allied Powers to look upon the Greek people with suspicion. They wish to set up a republic.

(2) The Royalist party violated the will of the Greek people as expressed in the elections of November 1, 1920, that they should have an honourable peace, internal revival, and progress.

The programme of the new party includes loyality to the new regime, strengthening of the power of Parliament, increased freedom of the individual and press, friendly relations with the Allied Powers and friendly allied Balkan States, support of the League of Nations, encouragement of agriculture as the chief source of wealth of the country, the reduction of expenses, the application of the laws of the country, improved educational facilities, improved conditions for public and private employees, the development of the merchant service, improved factory laws with national health insurance, raising of the standard of justice, decentralisation of the administrative branches of the Government, protection of all religions and doctrines, and restoration of unity in the army and navy.

General John Metaxas was deported by the French during the Great War because he was against Greece entering it. He was so strongly opposed to the war in Asia Minor that he resigned from the army.

GOVERNORSHIP TO AN INDIAN.

MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DELHI, Jan. 8.

With the approach of the Legislative session, the number of non-official resolutions finding their way to the Legislative Department is increasing day by day. Most of them have been admitted, while some not among those of the latter category is one, it is stated, by Mr. Sethna who had intended to urge upon the Home Government that the non-appointment of an Indian as Governor after the resignation of an Indian as Governor of Bihar and Orissa has been regarded as a retrograde step and caused much general dissatisfaction in this country and that it is both very desirable and expedient to confer at least one governorship upon an Indian and that an Indian be accordingly appointed to fill the office of governor of a province at the earliest opportunity.

C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding. On the motion of the Hon. M. V. Joshi the House proceeded to discuss the report of the select committee on the Court Feees Bill. There were on the whole 32 amendments to the Bill.

A few amendments of minor chracter were accepted by the Council. The discussion was almost entirely confind to the lawyer councillors. Consideration of some more amendments was held over till to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Standen moved that the Deputy Presidents Salary Act, 1921, be repealed. The object of the bill and the reasons were explained by the mover who said as the Retrenchment Committee recommended that the post be honorary, the present bill was brought.

Mr. Mahajani observed that an amendment of the Government of India Act would be necessary but the Hon. Mr. Standen further explained that the point was considered and decided by the local Government that the Legislative Council could undertake the legislation.

The bill was introduced and passed at once.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION

MR. TALIM WINS GOLD MEDAL.

GOVERNOR'S PRIZE GOES TO MR. BHONSLE.

The conversazione given by the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall last evening, on occasion of the opening of the annual exhibition of the Society, was visited by Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and the Hon. Lady Lloyd, who showed a lively interest in the exhibition. It is larger and more important than in former years and well deserves a visit from all devotees of art. The extremely high quality of much of the work raises it above the category of provincial exhibitions of the kind, but the intrusion of amateurish elements prevents it from quite reaching that metropolitan standard which alone is worthy of a city like Bombay, which is, or will shortly become, the metropolis of Indian art. Bombay is able at the present day to reach and to maintain that standard. A little ruthlessness in the hearts of the hanging committee would have sufficed for its attainment in the present exhibition.

Upon the whole we endorse the verdict of the judges in the awarding of the various prizes, and would make special mention of "Holi Festival" by Mr. A. A. Bhonsale (a student of the Bombay School of Art) which has won the Governor's prize of Rs. 250. It is a work that would have made its mark in any first-class exhibition in the world, and is a vindication of all that we have ever claimed for the Bombay School. As is the case with almost all work of great originality, not everyone will recognise its merit at first sight: indeed we should be prepared to make appreciation of it at first sight the test of pretty fine artistic taste, particularly in a European; but wherever men of fine artistic taste are to be found work of that rare kind is sure to be appreciated. The Society's prize of Rs. 100 is awarded to Mr. A. Kamadalli for a little work of genius, "The exile of Rama."

The Society's gold medal has been awarded to Mr. E. V. Talim for the best work on the average of exhibits in the exhibition was in our opinion well deserved, so was the medal for the best work in oil painting which goes to Mrs. E. G. Macmillan, whose "Nautch Girl" was much noticed. Captain Solomon's "Afterglow" undoubtedly the best oil-painting, like his sketches of Kashmir was "not for competion." The Society's silver medal for the best work in sculpture was awarded to Mrs. Stella Hearn, a sculptor of considerable talent, whose portrait bust of Col. Percy Claridge and charming statue in terracotta "Memories" we recall especially. The President's prize for landscape goes to Mrs. Woods Hill, in whose painting the broad and clear effects of light on wide expanses are admirably brought out. We are not enumerating all the prize winners, nor are we noticing a tenth part of the work which pleased us. Messrs. Dhurandar Taskar, Fernandez, Chappalkar, F. R. Joseph, Chavan Mhatre, Phadke and several ladies, Indian and European show work of high merit. But we think that we have said enough to give our readers an idea that the Bombay Art Society's exhibition is exceptionally good this year, and that the Town Hall ought to be a place of pilgrimage for the next fortnight.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition—Street Beggars, B. V. Talim; the Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours—Nautch Girl, Mrs. E. G. Macmillan; the Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours—Nasik Temple, M. K. Parandikar; the Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White—Portrait, Atul Bose; the Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture—The Veteran, Mrs. Stella Hearn; the Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography—Approach Storm, V. H. Veevers; the Society's Silver Medal for the best set of measured drawings of an Indian building of Architectural Merit—Baroda Temple, H. S. Parelkar; the Society's Silver Medal for the best original work in Pastel—Lotus in Mud, H. Muzumdar; the Society's Silver Medal for a design in Water-colours for the decoration of the interior of a portion of a public building. The competition this year was a panel in the Council Hall, Bombay, 1 3/4 by 1 1/3 feet subject to be illustrated being "Peace"—Peace, S. N. Gorakhkra.

WORKS IN OIL COLOURS.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Prize Rs. 250 for the best work in Oil-colours—Holi Festival, A. A. Bhonsale; the Society's Prize Rs. 100—Exile of Rama, A. Kamadalli; the N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize Rs. 100 for the best figure composition by an Indian Artist—The Arrival, F. R. Joseph; the "Times of India" Prize Rs. 100—Master Bhabha, Miss S. S. Jasavala; H. H. the Maharajah Raja Sahib of Dhrangadra's Prize Rs. 100 for the best figure composition in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist, containing not less than three figures, illustrating Indian History—Shivaji, M. R. Chaphalkar; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey's Prize Rs. 50 for the best work depicting an incident from Hindu Mythology—Saved, L. N. Taskar; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit's Prize Rs. 100—Portrait, S. P. Agaskar; The Society's Prize Rs. 100, Miss Molly Anderson, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy's (Prize, Rs. 100 (not awarded) Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize Rs. 100, Allah Bux. The President's (The Hon. Mr. H. W. Hayward's) Prize Rs. 100, Mrs. Woods Hill.

WORKS IN WATER COLOURS.

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia's Prize Rs. 100. For the best figure composition. Not awarded. Prof. O. V. Muller's Memorial Fund Prize Rs. 50. For the best Street Scene in an Indian City. L. N. Taskar. Mr. Narottam Morarji's Prize Rs. 100. For the best Indian Subject. Miss Manjula Bhandarkar. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas' Prize Rs. 100. For the best pair of Sketches by a lady. The sketches must be certified as having been done entirely out of doors. Mrs. E. M. C. Trench.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize Rs. 100. For the best picture by a lady. Miss P. M. S. Burton. Dr. D. A. D'Monte's Prize Rs. 50. For the best figure composition by a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art. A. S. Khan.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's Prize Rs. 100. V. N. Mistry. H. H. the Maharajah Raja Sahib of Dhrangadra's Prize Rs. 50, S. L. Haldankar.

YOUNG ARTISTS' COMPETITION FOR AN ORIGINAL DESIGN.

(1) Open to Young Artists under 15 years of age. First Prize Rs. 20 Homi G. Bhabha. Second Prize Rs. 10, Miss S. P. Bhagat. Third Prize Rs. 5, Master T. Jameson. (2) Open to Young Artists from 15 to 17 years of age. First Prize Rs. 20, Master B. Spence. Second Prize Rs. 15, Master S. K. Murkute.

NEEDLE-WORK.

Mr. Naoroji's Dumasia's Prize Rs. 100. For the best needle-work or embroidery work by a lady. Mrs. Hirabai H. Naik. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's Prize Rs. 50. For the second best needle-work or embroidery by a lady. Miss Behroza Tarapore

SCULPTURE.

(1) Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize Rs. 100. For the best group of figures. S. S. Mhatre. (2) Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas' Prize Rs. 50. For the best portrait or single figure. R. K. Phadke.

ARCHITECTURE OR DESIGN.

The Association of Bombay's Architects' Prize Rs. 100. For the best design of Cottage or Bungalow suitable to the Suburbs of Bombay not to cost more than Rs. 20,000. R. B. Saraf.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Society's Prize Rs. 50, J. N. Unvala. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bart.'s Prize) Rs. 50, G. V. Lad Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize Rs. 50, V. V. Oke, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize Rs. 50, N. V. Virkar.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3157-20—Jamsetji R and D, Chhotalal Motichand v Sha Karsondas Kalidas Ghia, N C Dalal and Co.

3148-20—Mulla and M, Nanu N Bharucha v Deoji Umersey, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

961-21—Matubhai J and M, Champaklal Gopalbhai and another v The British India Steam N Co Ltd, Craigie B and Co.

3532-20—Khandwalla and Co. Narandas Anandlal v Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia v Messrs Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison, Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co, Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas v Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakordas and D.

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai v Chothmul Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hakma Dema and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.

1948/24619-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Parvati widow v Sha Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.

1949/24620-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Parvatibai widow v Shah Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.

1950/14621-20—Thakoredas and D, Bai Manicore widow v Shah Nagindas Karamchand, Dubash and Co.

1962/24784-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Manicore widow v Shah Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.

1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhakwandas Dullabdas, Payne and Co.

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sukur Aba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20 Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1765-22—Sabnis and G, Rose Hill v Luke C Hill, Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

1530-22—Craigie B and C, Millers Timber Trading Co v Haji Bachoo Varaya and ors, Payne and Co.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2843-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Haji Abdulla Ebrahim v Messrs Al Gulamali, Payne and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

1712/22010-20—Soonderdas and Co, Kalianji Visram and others v Morarji Topan and another, Mulla and M.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

2945-20—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazalbhai v Sha Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh, Manubhai and Co.

3194-19—Daphtary F and D, Karsondas Muljі v Vadilal Purshotam, N C Dalal and Co.

2105-20 Soonderdas and Co, Sha Javerchand Thakersey v Hiralal Baldeodas and others.

347-19—S A Tyabji, Janabai widow v Rakhmabai widow and another, Jamsetji R and D.

2851-19—Captain and V, Sha Vanmali Jetha v Gopalji Gangji, Bhavishanker K and G.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Piran Hasan v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

159-21—Matubhai J and M, Narayandas Girdhardas v Kakubhai Ranchhordas.

1069-19—Khandwalla and Co, Vallabhdas Jatashanker v Nakoobhai Kadarbhai, Jehangir G and B.

1219-19—Jehangir G and B, Nakubhai Kalabhai Shah v Vallabhram Jatashanker Oza and another, Khandwalla and Co.

2770-19—Payne and Co, Saleh Mahomed Umar Daud v Bai Sishabai widow and others.

1735-20—M B Chothia, Hathibhai Bulakhidas v Katriha Kana Kiramaya and another.

1774-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3613-20—In Person—Khairaj Devji v Lalji Ganpatram, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3606-22—Captain and V, Pallonji Edulji Plumber v K F Irani.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4017-22—Sukhshanker and G, Vinayak Keshavdas v Dattatraya Ganesh Soman, Thakoredas and D.

3966-22—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt v Laxmibai widow and ors, Dubash and Co.

4048-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chaturbhuj Jivandas v Rustomji Pallonji and ors, Payne and Co.

4063-22—Captain and V, Umerji Alibhoy v Pardeshi Deonarayan Ramrup, Manilal and K.

4096-22—N C Dalal and Co, Yeshwant Ramnath v Govind Jaydeo and ors.

4332-22—Nanu H and Co, Luxman Sukroji v Tajmal Jasraj and Co.

4350-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nagindas Narsidas Mehta v Framji Cowasji Hirana, Manchershaw and N.

4357-22—Thakoredas and D, Devidas Ramji and ors v Gamnaji Babhulmal, Motichand and D.

4360-22—Pandia and Co, The Bombay Motor Service Ltd v Jehangir Adarji Master, Vachha and Co.

4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhushru Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.

4135-22—Unwalla P and P, Bhawanji Karsondas v Tribhowandas Damoderdas, Amin and D.

4246-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanalal Harkisondas v Soni Sakharam Jagannath.

4216-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Pirojshaw Kavasji Mistri v Garud Sakharam and ors.

4427-22—Dharamsey D and Co, Haji Mahomed Saleh bin Shaik Saheb Punday v Kaloo Miya Pinjari and ors.

4454-22—Chitnis K and M, Nur Mahomed Haji Alarakhia v Mariambai Calcuttawalla.

4480-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhoraji Binddey Co Ltd v Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal and ors, Amin and D, Manchershaw and N, Crawford B and Co.

4493-22—Nanu H and Co, Damji Nensi v Chapsey Kanji and anr, Muljі Th and Co.

4518-22—Kharas and Co, Kavasji Sorabji Minibeck v S Gordhan and Sons, N C Dalal and Co.

3178-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand and another v Lawrence Pas Mendonca Gomes, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3995-22—Unwalla P and P, Bhagwandas Ranchhordas and others v Fakir Purshotam, Thakoredas and D.

3887-22—Unwalla P and P, Edulji Sorabji Ghamat and another, v Heerjee Vijhar and others, Malvi M R and Co.

4097-22—Thakoredas and D, Thakoredas and D v Narandas Ambalal, Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsey D and Co.

4098-22—Shroff and L, Jehangir Hormusji Cama and another v Govind Sakharam Mahimker, Parelkar M and B.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

46-21—N C Dalal and Co, Thakur Raghunathdas Deoraj v Sha Ranchordas Jiwandas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

16-21—Madhowji and Co, Mistri Dhanji Mawji v Velji Lalji and another, Pandia and Co., Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

3427-22—Captain and V, The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Nautamlal Harilal, Amarchand and M.

3431-22—Captain and V, The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Ratilal Nagindas, Amarchand and M.

75-21—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Spg. and Wg Co Ltd v Ramkisson Babulal, G B Pandiya.

131-21—Daphtary F and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and K.

133-21—Unwalla P and P, Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulam husein, Tyabji D and Co.

134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Malvi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Sayanna, Malvi M R & Co.

158-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

3580-20—Thakoredas and Co, Kanayalal Hurkarandas v Narandas Manordas, Amarchand and M.

161-21—In Person—Sakarchand Dhullaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

3629-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Haji Noormahomed Oosman and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3278-19—Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Mahomed Hussein Mahomed Jaffer Loongekar v Captain and V.

3280-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Malik Yoof Abdulrehman Thakar, Captain and V.

3673-19—Payne and Co, Kaikusru Sorabji v Dhanjishaw Maneckji Rundetra, Ardeshir H D and Co.

910-21—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Ardeshir Irani v Daulathai widow and others, Rustomji and G, Mulla and M, and In Person.

1765-21—Shroff and V, Fatmabai widow and others v Mahomed Ebrahim Haji Peermahomed Ardeshir H D and Co.

3004-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Fazalbhai Habibulla and others, Edgelow G W & Co.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 9.

United Provinces, North Eastern Circle 6th January.—Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal and late rice good. Threshing of late rice was completed in the last week of December 1922. Rain which fell on the 24th and 25th December 1922 respectively, .83 and .24 inches, has much benefited the rabi crops.

Central Circle 6th January.—Prospects of wheat and gram are normal and sugarcane good. General condition of crops is satisfactory.

Central Provinces 6th January.—Prospects of linseed, wheat and gram are good to excellent.

MR. SASTRI SPEAKS OUT!

ECHOES OF NON-COOPERATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—While dissolving the Session of the Liberal Conference at Nagpur, Rajeman Rajeshri Srinivas Sastri spoke out his mind rather unusually and freely. He said.

(1) That "they (the Moderates) could not achieve their aim by sending deputations to England, or by passing strongly worded resolutions"!

Quite right, Mr. Sastri. We Non-Co-operators, have realised this ere long; and have therefore refrained from memorialising or protesting to Government. It is obvious, that you *now* accept this view point.

(2) Mr. Sastri further says, that "They (the Moderates) could not obtain their rights by merely enlisting support and sympathy of theirq English friends".

Quite true, Mr. Sastri. That is exactly why the Non-Cooperators have ignored th Councils, and are working amongst the masses for the vindication of their rights. Would that your Friends Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Co., realized this-

(3) And finally Mr. Sastri says, that "They (the Moderates) would have to fight for them (their rights) and defend them and be prepared to make enarmous sacrifices, just as the English were fighting for maintenance of what they considered their rights and privileges"!

Splendid, Mr. Sastri! So you agree Mr. Sastri, that we Indians have not to drink, dine and dance and debate; but we have to fight and make enormous sacrifices for defending and attaining our rights and privileges. Echoes of Non-Cooperation- If Mr- Sastri acts up to his own advice, and his friends follow him faithfully, the Bureacracy in India cannot ride roughshod over the rights of Indians very long.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"A TIMELY APPEAL TO COOPERATORS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have gone through the figuring work pertaining to the "Tramway Fare", as suggested by me, more than ten times; and am now in a position to throw even a friendly challenge to the Managing Engineer and his co-Assistants, who have helped him to work out the figures, to prove that the minimum guaranteed income per annum of the Tramway Company will come to not less than ten lakhs, though there is every probability of deriving total extra profit by enhancing the fare as suggested by me even to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs and 50 thousand a year. I, therefore, appeal to all the city fathers, if they are really protecting the interest of the public, to postpone sanctioning the Company's proposal till April, 1923, or to reject unanimously the Company's proposal for the present. Yours, etc.

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

PARBELLA COLLIERY.

EXPLOSION RESULT IN SEVERAL DEATHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

An Asansol correspondent of the *Statesman* says that an explosion occurred early on Thursday morning at Parbella Colliery. Raniganje resulting in deaths of several employees and serious injuries to a number of others. The accident is believed to have been caused by an explosion of coal dust. An inquiry is being held by the Department of Mines.

RE-ARREST OF NON-COOPERATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

Mr. Jhamatmal Lakhasing, ex-editor, the "Hindu" a local non-cooperation vernacular daily, was rearrested on Saturday under section 108 I. P. C.

Mr. Mahamedbux, a Khilafat volunteer who also had recently undergone 6 months imprisonment under section 108 I. P. C. was rearrested under the same section. His offence is alleged to be causing excitement by posting placards of the recent Fatwa of the Ulemas.

DEATH OF MR. SATYENDRA NATH TAGORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Death occurred on Monday night of Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, retired Indian Civil Servant. Mr. Tagore was the first among the Indians to pass the Civil Service Examination and was posted in the Bombay Presidency. He was the second son of Maharashi Debendranath Tagore, a great religious and social reformer of Bengal, and an elder brother of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore. After his retirement he used to live generally at Purulia a town in Behar and Orissa province and devoted his time to literary pursuits. Like his brother Rabindranath he also wrote many inspiring patriotic songs in Bengali.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

"D" WARD VOTERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party a public meeting of the municipal voters of "D" (Girgaum) ward will be held in the compound of Keshavji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Nariman and Belgaumwala will speak on the ensuing municipal elections.

FIRE AT DADAR.

DAMAGE TO KOHINOOR FILM CO.

A serious fire broke out on Monday afternoon at the Kohinoor Film Company's Store, Dadar, causing damage to the tune of Rs. 1,50,000. The stock was covered by insurance. The building occupied by the Company suffered considerable damage which is assessed to Rs. 45,000, but is not covered by insurance. The cause of fire is not known.

POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Dharma Sooji with being in possession of 30 lbs. 30 lolas of opium valued at Rs. 1,153-2-0 without a license.

The evidence showed that Police Constable No. 175-A was on patrol duty at Nicol Road on Monday night, when he saw accused carrying a bundle in his arm. The constable on suspicion examined the bundle and found the opium in question.

The accused pleaded guilty and said two Baboos gave him the bundle to carry when he was arrested.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"AT HOME" TO MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA.

In honour of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla was "At Home" at the Central Bank Building, yesterday. There was a large company of ladies and gentlemen, including Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Sir Hormasji Adenwalla, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy and others.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla in welcoming the Maharajah referred to the interest which the latter took in the development of Indian industries and his large investments in the same. He always took great interest in the Central Bank, for which they were all thankful to him.

The Maharajah in his reply said he had invested largely in Indian industries since a long time past. He had watched the progress of industries in the western presidency with interest and that progress would not have been possible without adequate banking facilities. The Central Bank had played a great part in that direction. The Bank had weathered successfully the storm of 1913 and it was one of the few Indian banks which had stood firm, deserving the confidence of the Indian public. The Bank had now made its name as the "People's Bank." In conclusion he wished the Bank every success.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

On Sunday last, the 7th instant, the Bombay Symphony Orchestra gave their eleventh concert at the Excelsior Theatre. The programme selected by Mr. Edward Behr, the director, proved very attractive and included several well-known operatic selections, among which were the overture from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl", the Shepherd's song and pilgrim's chorus from "Tannhauser", the bridal chorus and march from "Lohengrin" and excerpts from "Il Trovatore", all of which were excellently rendered and enthusiastically received. Other items included four waltzes by Coleridge-Taylor, Elgar's well-known "Pomp and Circumstance" and Jarnefelt's "Berceuse" and "Praeludium", the latter being so persistently encored that it had to be repeated.

At the next concert on Sunday, January 21st, the Orchestra will play Beethoven's symphony in C minor, while Mrs. Logan Home will again delight us with her beautiful singing. During the week following Chamber concerts will be given by Miss May Mukle, one of the world's leading lady 'cellists, assisted by Miss Rebecca Clarke (violin) and Miss Gertrude Watson (piano), and this grand festival of music will be followed by a matinee concert given by the Symphony Orchestra on Sunday, January 28th. Bombay music-lovers seldom get such a splendid treat as this and it is hoped that they will show their appreciation by giving the concerts their unstinted support.

SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Sudana House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 9th January, at 3 p.m., Sir D. E. Wacha presiding. The following resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of December, 1922, was submitted for confirmation as a special resolution and carried unanimously:—

"That in the Article 142 in the lines 4 and 5, instead of the words "not more than 4 months before the meeting", the words "not more than 6 months before the meeting" be substituted."

CALCUTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Jute mill shares opened quiet this morning consequent upon the strike in the docks which had an adverse influence on the price of Hessians. Later on, however, the rates having rallied to some extent for the manufactured article the prices for the jute shares hardened as the day progressed, easing again towards the close, although the cottons were quotably firmer business in them was very limited. Coals were quieter Bengal and Burrakur noting lower prices while South Karanpuras remained steady. Tea and miscellaneous were without any features the trade in them being negligible. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds (1927) 99/14 s.l., 6 per cent. bonds (1931) par s.l., 6 per cent. bonds (1932) 100/2.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 90, Imperial Bank 335.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 59.

Cotton:—Agra United 6/2, Dunbar 290, Kesoram 9/4.

Jute:—Auckland 182, pref. 997, Barnagore 127, Benjamin 4/10, Budge Budge 445, Cheviot 214/8, Clive 36/12, Craig 7/4, Dalhousie pref. 102, Delta 465, Empire 53/8, Fort William pref 101, Howrah 44/12, Lothian 375, Reliance 49/2, Waverley 10/6.

Coal:—Bengal 799, Burrakur 36/8, Katras Jherriah 101, Nazira 8/12, Nertooria 8/4, South Karanpura 11/8, Talcher 8/14.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 2/6, Indian Iron and Steel 49, Marshalls India Ltd. 6/2, Peaces Slipway 1/4, British India Corporation 8/8, Britannia Biscuit 6/8, Indo Burma Tin 5/2, Spences Hotel 13/8, Bengal Paper 28/8, Nahapiet Jute 2/3, Pioneer Sugar 1/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one sixteenth pence and the demand bills one shilling four and three thirty-two pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Madhav Baug. Lectures on "Cow Protection". Maharaja of Darbhanga to preside at 5-30 p.m.

Mme. Bella Pevsner's lecture on Palestine Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Prof. P. Geddes to preside.

Bombay Races: Seventh Extra Meeting. Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.

The s.s. Kashgar with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

Ben SOOLOCHANA—daughter of Dhirajlal Motilal Desai, Vakil, Uthamna to-day at 4 (S. T.), Vajeram Buildings, Dady Seth Agiari Lane, Bombay.

Mrs. KAMALABAI NARAYENRAO SURVE, daughter of Mr. G. R. Varadker, Sewri Dockyard, passed away on the 8th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A perpetual calendar for the current year from the Indian Lion Assurance Company.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 7th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the following day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar is one of the candidates from the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward at the general municipal elections.

NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Municipal party a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla, Chimanlal Shah and Drs. Savarkar and Jethalal Vora will address the meeting on the subject "Next Municipal Election and Voters' Duty" in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Rly.). Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. Public are cordially invited to attend.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of Byculla Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, a debate on "Are European Manners and Customs preferable and superior to those of India" will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m., Mr. Karl Khandalawalla will speak in favour, while Mr. S. R. Devadason will oppose. The public will be cordially welcomed.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant, in the Association's hall at 2 p.m. (B. T.). All the members of the Association are requested to be present.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. A. J. Turner, Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, will deliver a lecture on "Coal and what we get from it", on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6-15 p.m. The lecture is open to members and the public.

SALVATION ARMY—A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Salvation Army, Bombay, General Bramwell Booth will deliver a lecture on "The Salvation Army—the secret of its success" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 5-45 p.m., H. E. Sir George Lloyd presiding. Admission will be free.

A public reception will be accorded to General Booth on his arrival at Colaba station from Gujerat, on the 22nd instant, at 11-15 a.m.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Secretaries of the above institution announce that Messrs. Narayanrao Lakshamanrao and Vinayakrao, sons of the late Mr. Vithalrao Balkrishna Kamat, of Thana, have donated a sum of Rs. 1,500 to the Mandali and Rs. 500 to the Saraswat Deenvatsal Sangha to found a Memorial Fund to perpetuate the memory of their revered father.

BEEF-AVOIDING SOCIETY.

Being influenced by the touching speech given by Maulana Motamiya Saheb, the revered Pir of Mangrol, in Bombay last, on his scheme "A cow in every home", which is most essential for Hinduu-Moslem unity at the present moment, certain Muslims have determined to establish a beef-avoiding society in Bombay in order to bring both the communities in still closer touch with each other.

CARDING, SPINNING & WEAVING DEMONSTRATION.

A demonstration of the above has been formally opened on the 5th instant under the auspices of the Lokmanya Smarak Kalabhuwan, Shantaram Chawl, Mughbat Lane, Giragum, and this will remain open between 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. every day for one month free of charge. All interested in learning this national art are cordially requested to attend.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL, ART AND KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Committee of the Indian Industrial, Art and Khadi Exhibition, which was held in Bombay in October last year, announce the award of medals and certificates of merit as follows:—

Silver Medals:—(1) Messrs. The Scale Manufacturing Company, (2) Messrs. Vaidya Brothers, (3) Shri Nehru Jagayapett Khadi Bhandar, (4) Messrs. Calcutta Horn Manufacturing and Button Works, (5) Messrs. Pathak and Co. India Seal Box.

Certificates of Merit:—(1) Messrs. Pulley and Co. Frame Manufacturing, (2) Dr. Writer's Tablets and Sweets, (3) Mr. Belgaumwala's Carpets, (4) Messrs. Eastern Hosiery Works, (5) Messrs. Katrak's Hosiery Works.

The gold medal was not awarded.

A SOLICITOR CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of the Daivadnya Brahmin community was held at Hira Bang on Sunday last to congratulate Mr. Madhusudan Raoji Shunkershet, B.A., LL.B., on his passing the Solicitor's examination. There was a large gathering.

The occasion had its peculiar interest as Mr. Shunkershet is the first Solicitor in the community and is besides the great-grandson of the late Hon. Jagonnath Shunkershet.

REPORTED THEFT.

Chandulal Narayendas, a cloth merchant, reports to the police that he locked his shop situate at Champa Gully, on the 5th instant at 9 p.m. When he opened it next day morning he found his safe open and currency notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 3,100 stolen.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 10, 1923.

PARIS CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

The negotiations at the Paris Conference have broken down. But what next? Will the proposed Conference at Brussels be held at all? Will France on the fifteenth of this month or earlier than that date, as indicated in the latest cables, proceed, without further delay, to put into effect the "sanctions" that have proved the stumbling block, after twenty years, to the Anglo-French Entente? We are, of course, assured, as usual, after the breakdown of the Conference, that the relations between the Allies have in no way suffered in cordiality, though there is a greater degree of truth in the statement that the *rupture cordiale* has taken the place of the erstwhile *entente cordiale*. But if France proceeds to put into execution her "sanctions," and occupies the Ruhr territory, will Great Britain simply look on as a disinterested spectator? If we examine the elements of the situation now created, it seems indisputable that the object of France in her uncompromising demand for the permanent weakening of Germany is exclusively political. M. Clemenceau, the cynical author of the Versailles pact, has been making it as clear as he can to American audiences that Germany contemplates a war of revenge, that Germany has still concealed untold reserves of arms and ammunition, and, of course, of men burning to vindicate the national honour; that confronted with such a neighbour, it is of the utmost importance for France, and, incidentally, for humanity, that France should insist upon the most stringent possible guarantees to keep in check the insurgent elements in Germany. The shrewd American has not been taken in by such effusions, any more than was Mr. Keynes; and France seems to have played her trump card to no purpose, at least as far as America is concerned.

But even supposing she is suffered to adopt the guarantees, will the Reparations questions be an inch nearer solution for that reason? By taking over the proceeds of the German customs duties and controlling German trade; by taking over the income from the German State forests and State mines on account of the Reparations payments; by occupying the Ruhr and taking command of the German coal for the fullest working of the new iron reserves obtained by her in the restored regions of Alsace and Lorraine, France will so far impoverish Germany,—even assuming the entire programme were practicable without the strongest resistance from Germany, if not in the shape of armed opposition, at least in the equally effective manner of industrial strikes and reduction of output,—that, for the carrying on of her own national life, for the maintenance of her ordinary Government, nay, for the very existence of her citizens, she will have no alternative but to borrow in the usual manner of bankrupt exchequers, issuing paper currency unsupported by any proportionate reserves. France is quite aware that if she put forward the demand for simply annexing the region upto the Rhine, as in the days of Napolean's victories, no one would permit her to carry out such a piece of internaional effrontery, even were the commercial interests of her erstwhile ally not seriously jeopardised by such a procedure. Mr. Bonar Law has made an effective use of the obvious plea that for Britain to be anxious for the recovery of Germany must be an earnest of her comparative disinterestedness, since Germany is and was more a rival than a paying customer. But Great Britain sees the only means of obtaining any payments from Germany by way of Reparations in an honest attempt to help her put on her legs, not, be it noted, because she has greater affection for Germany than France, but because the eminent common sense of the Britishers has shown them the only true solution which no amount of refinement of logic has helped the gallic wit of M. Poincare an his *Bloc National* to appreciate. But, precisely because Mr. Bonar Law used this argument, M. Poincare distrusts it; and insists upon *his* demand for sanctions and guarantees being given effect to. Whether the final decision is taken at Brussels or elsewhere; whether Germany opposes France by force of arms or by passive resistance and non-co-operation in the regions occupied by France, it is clear that France will lose the sympathy of the only two nations in the world, which alone can help her to rehabilitate her own finances and place her own house in order. For though the budget has been passed by the Chamber, France is still insolvent; and in proportion as the Reparations do not materialise, the inducement to water the currency would be as irresistible in France as it has been in Germany. The franc will then repeat the history of the mark and the rouble, and we shall have the problem of the rehabilitation of the world's exchanges, not only with reference to the defeated and exhausted nations of Europe, but also with reference to the seemingly victorious and prosperous nations like France, and those who join with her in the mad venture to take the plunge and march on the Ruhr, if not on the Rhine. Britain and America would be more than human if they did not take advantage of the embarrassment of France, and insist upon payments of debts due to them, which France and her likely Allies are, of course, unable to meet, and will remain unable to do so for a good many years to come. Already we hear,—(it is curious the fact was never hitherto divulged to the public,)—of French gold in London being unavailable for French purposes, as it has been used up since 1916 for the payment of munitions from America.

France cannot, we believe, she does not, expect to obtain material economic benefit by the threat to occupy the Ruhr. She only aims by a political stratagem at perpetually keeping Germany in bondage. But if the rather doubtful accomplishment of Germany terrorised is achieved at the cost of the friendship of Britain and America, would the game be worth the candle? Britain has the means to harass France, and France knows it. It is to France's interest to see that Britain does not also get the will to use those means. France, also, has the means to embarass Britain at least, if not America as well; and we may soon see the first fruits of French disappointment at the absence of British compliance with her demands in the matter of Reparations from Germany. France must perceive, sooner or later, that the differences that have kept her from recognising the Soviet Government, who are substantially supporting the Turks, are more vital than those dictating the British imitation of her policy in the same regard. If France chooses to act alone in regard to German reparations, Britain will naturally claim freedom of action with regard to Russia and even Turkey; and it is not unlikely that the pressure of unemployment at home, combined with the intransigeance of the French chauvinists, may drive the British Government to do what no threats of Direct Action by Labour has so far succeeded in achieving. The Lausanne Conference may undergo an orientation of policy more sudden and complete than most people are prepared to accept. But a few weeks, if not a few days, will show us the end of negotiations,—successful or otherwise, it is impossible to say to-day.

THE CORPORATION'S DUTY.

When the Corporation takes up for consideration the question of the increase in tramway fares, as recommended by the Tramway Committee—of course with the help of the casting vote of the chairman,—the first point it will have to decide is, whether the increase is justified or not. So far, no argument has been put forward to buttress this recommendation of the Committee. All that the supporters of the Company say is that, in the interests of the shareholders, it is essential that the Tramway Company's finances should be strengthened by means of a depreciation fund, at the expense of the public. This may be a sound argument from the capitalist point of view, but the public cannot swallow it, even for the sake of the members of the Corporation who are shareholders in that concern. We are amazed at the way the whole question has been treated by the Committee and the utter lack of understanding of the difficulties of the poor people the latter has shown. When once before the zone system was tried in Bombay, it proved a complete failure and inflicted a great deal of hardship on the travelling public, and to revive it it would be the limit of ineptitude. In a few days, a new and enlarged body will be elected by the rent-payers of Bombay, and it is only fair that this question should be decided by the new Corporation rather than by a Corporation which has utterly lost the confidence of the public. We hope the electors will assess the worth of those members, who have made this recommendation, when they seek their support at the next elections.

In his minute of dissent Mr. Baptista has shown that the Corporation would be doing an illegal thing to go against the Deed of Concession which it has granted to the Company. The only exception, he says, is made in the case of first class compartments and the latter were proved to be a farce when they were introduced. Whatever may be the legal aspect of the question, we have no hesitation in saying that the present Corporation has no shred of moral authority left to enforce this increase. We are inclined to think that the bait of extension of services is merely dangled with a view to getting the concession of increased rates. For longer distances, even in the city itself, the Tramway Company cannot compete with the existing Railway companies, not from the point of view of cost alone, but also on account of the time taken. Only recently, when the Company was asked to extend its services over the Kennedy Bridge, the Corporation was told that it could not be done unless an increase in fares was conceded. We think such a treatment of the Corporation would have been impossible, if it contained more independent members than it does at present. Are the present members, whose term of service will shortly be over, justified in fettering the hands of the new, larger and decidedly more democratic body that will shortly be elected? We think there can be no justification for such an action on their part. But, if the Corporation insist on doing this, what the future Corporation will have to do will be to upset its decision and revert to the old practice. Another point raised by Mr. Baptista is worth considering. He says that by making a present of this ten lakhs to the Company the value of its property would naturally be enhanced and the Corporation will have to pay a heavy price at the time it elects to acquire it. That is not an eventuality which should be altogether lost sight of, in view of the general tendency to municipalise all such public services. In fact, that must be the aim of all progressive bodies which, we hope, the new Corporation will be. While Mr. Baptista calculates that the Company will gain to the tune of nearly 25 lakhs of rupees by this threatened increase, the Commissioner puts the figure down at about ten lakhs only. There must be some serious miscalculation somewhere in the figures to bring about this huge difference of 15 lakhs.

We have gone into these details between Mr. Baptista's figures and theirs, merely to show the hollowness of the whole case bolstered up in favour of the promised increase. On broad lines, we repeat, there is no justification of any kind for this enhancement. The Corporation, or the public, are not bound to make the strong financial condition of a public service company stronger by taxing themselves. They are not bound by any moral code to pay increased dividends to a set of plutocrats who control the Company. They are not bound to take into consideration the financial stake of certain members of the Corporation in the Company. The Company has already been paying a dividend, which is large enough in all conscience; for 10 per cent. is a large dividend on such a sound investment, and the Corporation has no right to increase it by putting its hands into the pockets of the poor. As a correspondent has pointed out, the complaint of the Company is not justified on financial grounds. For the share has been inflated from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 by dividing the original share of Rs. 150 into five shares of Rs. 50. Zone or no zone, there can be, and should be, no increase in the tramway fares. The Corporation has already made strong protests against the increase of their fares by the railway companies, and to grant it now to the Tramway Company simply because a number of members of the Corporation have financial interests in it, is preposterous in the extreme. Such an increase will not be for the good of the people who are already suffering sorely from the economic depression and unemployment all round.

When the subject comes up for discussion, we hope the wholesome ruling of the President of the Corporation, supported as he is by legal opinion, will still hold good and those members of the Corporation who have financial interests in the Company will not be allowed to vote on the proposition. We are aware that some members rebelled against this very healthy provision, but the ruling must hold. It is opposed to all notions of public decency that such members of the Corporation should vote an additional income to themselves by an improper use of their position, and we hope good sense will prevail in the end.

Notes of the Day

Scientific Research.

The presidential address of Sir M. Visveswaraya at the tenth session of the Indian Science Congress at Lucknow is, like most of his public utterances, thought-provoking to a degree and should give serious food for reflection to all who have the progress of their country at heart. As he says, no nation can hope to maintain its progress and prosperity for long if it is backward in the cultivation of science and in its adaptation to the ends and purposes of everyday life. There is no shortage of natural resources in this country that can militate against progress in the fields of science and industry nor can it be said that the people of this country are incapable of assimilating easily scientific ideas. In fact, as Sir M. Viswesvarayya pointed out, India's literate population is larger than the total population of all the British Dominions put together. Whence, then, is the backwardness of India in point of the cultivation of science and its application? We believe it is the blight of the present system of education, literary as well as technical, and the system of Government which together are mainly, if not wholly, responsible for India's disappointing progress. The educational system is a system calculated to kill all initiative and to induce contentedness with either what others do or second rate imitation of other's doings. Unless this system of education is overhauled very little advance can be made in the desired directions. It is unfortunate that those who control the educational policy of India are oblivious of the defects of their own system and fail to appreciate the need for radical change even when these defects and directions of improvement are pointed out to them. The interim report of the Technical Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay and presided over by Sir M. Viswesvarayya, is an instance in point. The European members of the Committee have brushed aside as too grandiose and beyond the pale of practical politics most of the thoroughly practical and highly important proposals made by Sir M. Viswesvarayya and his Indian colleagues. The result has been that the labours of the Committee are as good as wasted!

The Only Way.

Some hope was entertained that matters would improve with the dawn of the "New Era" of reforms, but as everyone now sees it has proved a false dawn. We have "Ministers of Development," "Ministers of Industries," "Ministers of Agriculture"—all Indians, but their hands are tied in so many ways that for all practical purposes they are puppets. As a Madras Minister recently bewailed, the Indian Minister is a Minister of Industries minus Factories and Electricity and without control over Labour; he is a Minister of Agriculture minus Irrigation and a Minister of Development minus Forests. In fact, the Indian Minister is a Minister without initiative and without initiative how can there be any real progress? Sir M. Visveswarayya advocates the co-ordination of the efforts of the various existing institutions and individuals in the field of scientific research and urges that a semi-official organisation composed of officials as well as nominees of the Science Congress and other leading scientific and technical associations should be started, whose chief function should be to co-ordinate and advise and not to exercise any control. There are at present a sufficiently large number of research workers in this country, who might well form the nucleus of the suggested organisation. But we hope the body will not degenerate into an advisory body of the type of the industrial advisory boards which are nominally existing in the various provinces, but which are found sleeping at least 364 out of 365 days in the year. What is wanted is free scope for intiative to the Indian members of the committees and boards. Let them make mistakes, but they will profit by their mistakes. Keeping them perpetually in the leading strings of those who do not understand Indian problems is not calculated to teach them how to think and act for themselves and take risks when such risks have to be taken. But no real progress in scientific education and scientific research as in many other matters is possible until the Indian people have the control of the means of achieving it, that is, until they have Swaraj.

Official Secrets Act.

No especial necessity for the amendment of the existing legislation regarding "official secrets" has so far been shown, but obviously the powers-that-be fear that they have been too generous towards the Indian Press in agreeing to the abolition of the Press Act and they wish to fortify themselves even more strongly than before in their trenches. A Committee is now sitting at Delhi, which includes some non-officials, but there is little doubt, looking to the composition of the two houses of legislature, that the Bill will emerge in its final shape in a form which will find the aproval of the official world. We have, on a previous occasion, pointed out some of the serious defects of the Bill as introduced and how, if they are left standing, the Bill will prove a serious menace to the liberties of both the public and the Press. The most serious defect, which would constitute a grave blot on the the administration of justice, is the onus thrown on the accused and not the Crown, to prove that the accused is innocent of the charge brought against him. Such a perversion of the canons of justice is unthinkable, but it is what is sought to be perpetrated in the "Reforms Era" with the aid of our co-operating friends. If the attempt succeeds, it will be to the eternal disgrace of the soi-disant democrats of India. The terms "prohibited area," and "neighbourhood" used in the Bill are too vaguely defined to be left as they are. The suspicion in the public mind that the true aim of the Bill is to suppress all attempts to expose official scandals, has not been eradicated by the explanations so far offered justifying the necessity of the legislation. It remains to be seen whether the Select Committee will join hands with the bureaucracy in its fresh assault on public liberties.

Social Work Among Bhils.

Perhaps the people in Gujarat most neglected both by social workers and Government are the Bhils (aboriginals) of Panch Mahals in Dohad sub-division. It is not that efforts have not been made to raise them from their present primitive conditions of life but that the number of Bhils requiring help is so large that the few social workers, who are always alert enough to run to the spot whence the cry for help issues, have not yet been able to cope with the increasing mass of work. The helpless condition of the Bhil which makes him an easy prey to famine or pestilence, has drawn the attention of philanthropic institutions and workers from time to time and the work done by the Gujarat Antyaj Karyalaya, the Salvationsits and the Christian Missionaries has been commendable. But so much remains to be done that the appeal for Rs. 52,000, to be spent in three years, from Mr. A. V. Thakkar, which we publish elsewhere, besides being very opportune is very modest in its demand. The plan of work proposed by Mr. Thakkar consists of an organisation to be in charge of a member of the Servants of India Society for a period of at least three years and other workers numbering about twelve to be selected by him and to be stationed in about ten important centres of work. The workers will be fairly well educated men selected for their practical experience in this kind of social work. Each worker will be expected to stay in the select central Bhil village and will move and work in the surrounding villages. He will be given his bare expenses, which will amount from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem. The establishment of subsidiary cottage industries and the formation of a net-work of co-operative societies for supply of seeds and cash should prove a veritable blessing to the Bhils. We heartily commend the work undertaken by Mr. Thakkar to all those who love their country and are moved to help humanity.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

PRESS UNION DEMANDS SPEEDY AGREEMENT

GOVERNMENT YET TO MAKE UP ITS MIND.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Lord Burnham to-day headed a deputation of the Empire Press Union to the Post Master-General with the object of urging the necessity of the Empire Wireless system and requesting a statement of Government's policy in the matter. Lord Burnham said that there was no public question about which newspapers were more troubled at present than the progress of wireless communications. He regretted that only a very small advance had been made since the deputation to Lord Illingworth two years ago. The present communications were not of much service for the supply of news. The great stations in France, Germany and elsewhere were far bigger and more capable than anything in Britain, giving the means of power and propaganda, in which this country should not be outdistanced. They feared lest there should be conflict or disagreement firstly between Britain and the Dominions and secondly between Britain and the great private organisations which at present had so much equipment in their grasp as would lead to official paralysis. The Deputation desired to represent the impossibility of the things continuing at the present slowness and the urgency of a speedy agreement with regard to empire wireless in view of the high cable rates.

Mr. Robert Donald asked, in view of what had been done privately, whether the policy of the Post Office had been adapted to new conditions.

Other speakers submitted the views of various parts of the Empire.

P. M. G.'s REPLY.

The Post Master General, replying, said that Government were pecularly interested in the imperial questions and realised the necessity of closer relations with the Dominions, for which cheap and abundant communications were essential. The questions of imperial policy, particularly imperial wireless communications, must always be decided by the whole Government of which the Post Office was only an instrument, carrying out the schemes allotted to it.

He did not think it necessary that the station or group of stations to be erected in the United Kingdom should be erected and operated by the same people as those in the Dominions, so long as the stations were suitable for transmitting and receiving such message as they desired to exchange. That was the point on which the Governments of the Dominions would fix their attention and on which the United Kingdom must satisfy them.

POWER OF THE STATION.

Replying to the question as to whether the station to be erected in the United Kingdom would be powerful enough to communicate with India, South Africa and Australia, he pointed out that communications were possible at certain times of the day and the year with sports with which it would be impossible to communicate at other times. it was wrong to suppose that doubling of the size and the cost of the station would give a double time of communication. Technical experts disagreed on what was the most technical subject Government, he said, were reconsidering the policy of their predecessors with regard to the method of establishing and operating the installation in Britain but had not yet reached a decision.

WHO SHALL FIND THE MONEY?

"Who shall find the money" was the question that every Government must consider. He did not think, however, that the decision on the method of erecting the station would be long delayed. The question of the size of the station could remain with the Government who had not yet made up their minds definitely on the difficult and technical question but, as business men, they recognised the impossibility of allowing the matter to drag on.

As regards the question of utilising one station in Britain for different parts of the Empire, the Post Master General drew attention to the atmospherics and said that for the efficient working of the station in Britain they would divide the day into periods to coincide with the absence of atmospherics in the respective parts of the Empire. He did not fear any conflict or disagreement with the Dominions, where arrangements for private enterprise had already been made. The British Government had not been requested by the Dominions to erect a station of a particular type and he thought that what would be done would be to provide suitable complement to what the Dominions were preparing to do.—Reuter.

FUNDING OF BRITISH DEBT.

OPENING OF DISCUSSIONS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 6.

The Commission headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England to-day opened discussions with Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, regarding the funding of the British debt. In his opening speech Mr. Baldwin gave assurance that Britain intended to pay her debt in full and set forth reasons for the funding of the debt.—(B.O.W.)

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

FORMAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Washington.—Cordiality marked the first formal conference of the Commission for Funding the British Debt to America. Mr. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, appreciated the British courtesy in unprecedentedly

(Continued on next page.)

IF GERMANY DEFAULTS.

FRANCE TO ENTER THE RUHR

ESSEN, THE FIRST OBJECTIVE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The decision about to be taken by the Reparations Commission regarding Germany's alleged failure in the matter of coal deliveries is awaited with keen interest as according to a Reuter's Paris correspondent if Germany is declared to have defaulted in the matter of coal deliveries France will give word to march directly the plans are completed, possibly tomorrow, without waiting till January 15 which was the date when Germany should announce whether she was able to pay cash. Meantime the movements of French troops continue and it is assumed that the first objective would be Essen.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR.

GERMANY REMAINING PASSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

French occupation of the Ruhr area is expected to take place on January 10th. No organised disturbances or strikes are anticipated in Essen. Newspapers state that the German Government will refuse to enter into separate negotiations with France and express the opinion that the occupation will not lead to any action on the part of the German Government beyond a formal protest.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FAILURE TO FULFIL OBLIGATIONS.

DUE TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES UNWARRANTED CONDUCT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A communique is published denying the accusation against Germany of voluntary default in respect of coal, timber and paving stones deliveries. It admits that the obligations have not been completely fulfilled and attributes this partly to the fact that the demands from the very outset have been excessive, partly to the uncontrollable circumstances such as strikes and transport difficulties ond largely to the French authorities' alleged unwarranted conduct. The communique maintains that only preliminary negotiations have been proceeded with regarding the deliveries of nitrates and denies that Government, in this connection, have violated the Peace Treaty because the Reparations Commission has not made any definite demands.—Reuter.

REPARATION COMMISSION MEETING.

GERMAN EXPERTS SHEPHERDED BY POLICE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—Large crowds assembled in the neighbourhood of the Hotel Astoria where the Reparations Commission is sitting. All the Allied delegates were present and the police shepherded the German experts through a side entrance. The Germans presented their statement until 5-30 p.m. when the Commission adjourned till tomorrow when the conclusion of the German statement will be heard.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH LABOUR.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Paris.—"Le Matin" and "Le Journal" report that French Labourists of the Left Wing, including Marcel Cachin, are now in Essen, where they are conferring with German and Russian Communists on the situation which will arise from French occupation of the Ruhr. Belgian and French authorities are taking steps to prevent Cachin from making any speech.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Brussels.—Preparations are being made for the Belgian force to co-operate in the French operations in the Ruhr district.—Reuter.

DECLINE IN CONTINENTAL CURRENCIES.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 6.

On the foreign exchange market the decline in the continental currencies continued throughout the day owing to the uncertainty of the surrounding political situation. (B.O.W.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The stock exchange was dull to-day as a result of the political events, except the French five per cents which were weak at 27 3/4. The movements were unimportant and the foreign exchange market was weak and nervous. The French francs were 68/10, Belgians 74/95, Lire 93 1/8 and German marks 43,500. Sterling on New York was four dollars 64 1/2.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEFAULT OF COAL DELIVERY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Havas Agency cables from Paris on 9th January that the Reparations Commission have officially established the default of Germany with regard to coal deliveries by three votes against one. This one was the British vote.—Reuter.

RIZA NUR BEY INCIDENT.

ISMET'S REPLY TO ALLIED PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

"ALLIES NOT IN A CONDITION TO FACE WAR."

SITUATION AT LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 7. 7-40 p.m.
Received Jan. 9. 5-40 p.m.

Following yesterday's incident in the Minorities Sub-Committee which led Riza Nur Bey to leave the session, the Allied Plenipotentiaries addressed a collective letter to Ismet, complaining of the attitude of the second Turkish delegate as discourteous to them. Ismet replied at once, covering his colleague and saying that in order to judge the case fairly it would be necessary to take into consideration the antecedents of the question. The Turkish delegation had already refused categorically to discuss the Allied demand for an Armenian "national home." But in yesterday's session not only that question but a new question of an Assyrio-Chaldean "home" was raised. Thus according to Ismet, the responsibility for the incident in the Sub-Committee yesterday falls on those who, passing over the Turkish refusal wished to bring again upon the *tapis* a question which the Turkish delegation regards as definitely closed.

After Ismet's statement, Garroni Curzon and Barrere expressed regret that for eight days, in spite of the friendly intercourse outside the official meetings, the negotiations had made no progress, and pretended that mixed courts constitute a guarantee for Turkish sovereignty since the judges of those courts would depend entirely on Turkish authority while under the regime of the Capitulations the foreign dragomans and Consuls who were present at the administration of justice to safeguard the interests of their subjects were dependent on their respective Governments. There is no need to dwell on the line of argument of the Allied delegations, the sophistical character of which is clearly established by Ismet's statement already cabled to you.

MENACE OF INTERVENTION.

Curzon after having called attention to the part played in Turkey's economic life by foreign commercial communities said that if they were given nothing in exchange for the judicial guarantees secured by the Capitulations they will appeal in every instance to their Governments who will have to intervene with Turkey and that numerous and very complicated suits might thus arise. This language which under an inoffensive form, contains the menace of direct intervention by the British Government to safeguard the private interests of its subjects, if the Turkish Government did not accept the "transition regime" with mixed tribunals, had no effect on Ismet who from the beginning of the Conference, while avoiding *eclat*, has not ceased to give proof of a coolness and decision, which, in spite of all that the Allied Press has been pleased to say have impressed the Allied delegates. Barriere did not fail to declare his perfect agreement with the point of view of Curzon, in order to show that the rupture of Paris is indeed a *rupture cordiale*, and said that the Turks injure themselves as much as the foreigners by refusing the guarantees demanded, for in that case foreigners whose presence is necessary for the economic development of Turkey would leave the country. Ismet maintaining his standpoint, Garroni president of the Committee said that they had been confronted by more serious difficulties and declared that mutual goodwill would enable them to reach an agreement. He appealed to the spirit of conciliation.

The continuation of the discussion after the Riza Nur incident in the Minorities Sub-Committee and Ismet's refusal in the Capitulations Committee, which offered the Allies two opportunities for a rupture in the course of yesterday, confirms me in the idea that some machination is being concocted behind the scenes by which in spite of the insistence of the Allies on the maintenance of a united front France and England are trying mutually to supplant each other.

QUESTION OF CAPITULATIONS.

While Barriere left yesterday for Paris with the object of receiving fresh instructions two Turkish technical experts left Lausanne for London at the invitation of the English Government. The Italian delegation, on its side, is taking soundings to see whether it is not possible to find a formula on the question of the Capitulations which would satisfy Turkey while safeguarding the *amour propre* of the Allies.

While I guard myself against undue optimism, the situation allows one to suppose that the Allies do not feel themselves in a condition to face war. Venizelos is now the only delegate who would desire an armed conflict between the powers and Turkey in the illusive hope of profit, for Greece, but the ex-"Great Cretan" seems to have lost all prestige even with his former protectors The attitude of Venizelos, who in the question of the Patriarchate, went so far as to provoke the expulsion of all Greeks from Constantinople in order to secure the maintenance of the Patriarch Melitios, his colleague during the revolutionary campaign in Crete, revealed to the eyes of the most hardened Philhellenes that questions of humanity are only means for the Greek delegate to serve his personal ends.

ENGLISH FLEET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ONE MORE BATTLESHIP JOINS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A Malta telegram says the battleship "Emperor of India" is due tomorrow and is expected to join Admiral Brock's fleet at Constantinople at an early date replacing the "King George V" but is unlikely that the latter will leave yet. A telegram from Lausanne says it is officially denied that British troops are preparing to leave Constantinople.—Reuter.

FATE OF LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

PESSIMISM IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

There is a feeling of pessimism akin to apprehension in diplomatic quarters with regard to the fate of the Lausanne Conference owing to the stiffening attitude of the Turks since the collapse of the Paris Conference. Nevertheless, Allied solidarity at Lausanne has in no way been affected by the Paris failure and it is expected that the Allies will concentrate on drafting the peace treaty embodying the extreme limits of concession to which they are prepared to go to meet the Turkish claims and the treaty will be presented for definite acceptance or rejection. The result should be definitely known about January 20. In the meantime precautionary military movements are proceeding.—Reuter.

WHERE ALLIES AGREE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 8.

It now seems quite clear that the reactions of the failure of the Paris Conference will not manifest themselves in the disruptions of the Allied front on other questions. On the contrary, as the Paris correspondent of the "Times" points out, "the effect of dis agreement on the reparation policy is rather to re-affirm Franco-British co-operation and indeed Anglo-Saxon friendship with France in other domains. The visit to Paris of M. Barrere, one of the French delegates to Lausanne, was for the purpose of consulting with M. Poincare on the course to be followed, and I rather think that both of them were of the opinion that France should continue to work wholeheartedly with Great Britain. When M. Barrere returns to Lausanne on Tuesday, it will, I think, be found that if his instructions are modified, it is in the best sense of the word. It is indeed a happy thing that differences have been, as it were, localised."

Lausanne telegrams confirm this view and the Turkish delegates who are working on the assumption that there is a weakening of the attitude of the British and the French towards the Near East problems will be disappointed. The "Westminster Gazette" correspondent at Lausanne says "I have it on good authority that the Allies have never worked better together and that, acting on instructions from Paris and Rome, the French and the Italian delegates have co-operated in perfect accord with Marquess Curzon."—B.O.W.

IN THE SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 8, 7-30 p.m.

To-day, apart from a meeting of the Sanitary Sub-Committee, the Conference has stopped work. Turkey having insisted on the abolition of the International Sanitary Council having its seat at Constantinople, the Allies proposed the creation of a Sanitary Committee of the Straits for five years with the right for the Great Allied Powers to nominate one delegate each The Committee would have the character of Turkish administration under the presidentship of a delegate of the Government. The Turkish delegation refused to accept the proposal, wishing to conform to the decisions taken in the different international sanitary conferences for use in European countries.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT WAR.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Constantinople.—The Turkish National Assembly at Angora have decided to propose immediate discussion of the Bill which provides for the trial of those responsible for Turkey's entry into the Great War in 1914.—Reuter.

INDIAN SITUATION.

FULFILMENT OF BRITISH PROMISES.

EARL WINTERTON OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Addressing his constituents at Horsham yesterday for the first time since his return from India, Earl Winterton said that despite statements to the contrary, the promises made to India were being surely and steadily fulfilled. There had unquestionably been distinct improvement in the general and political situation in India during the past year. The situation was far better than it was a year ago. Improvement had been greatly facilitated by two good harvests. There would always be paid agitators in India as in England; but it was true to say that the sober good sense of the people of India was reasserting itself in its desire for constitutional methods. The public services of India had been working for the past two years under great strain. The depreciation of the rupee, together with the greatly increased cost of living, had rendered the financial condition of European members of the Service most serious.

Lord Winterton declared that if India was eventually to take the place she claimed in the Empire and among the nations of the World, it was obvious that much leeway in industrial matters must be made up. He thought that problems in that as in all other fields would be solved by real co-operation and goodwill between the peoples of England and India.

Earl Winterton concluded by stating that the British must be most careful in Britain not to write or say things which would supply a ready-made weapon to help extremists in India in the campaign to create ill-feeling between the two countries.—Reuter.

WAZIRISTAN AND WASTE.

"THE TIMES" COUNSELS WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Discussing the Waziristan question to-day, the "Times" pays a tribute to the officers and troops in the field who face great difficulties and have fought with stubbornness and gallantry. The paper dwells regretfully, however, on the loss of many valuable lives and the millions of pounds poured into the stony ravines of Waziristan to little or no purpose. Financial considerations now demand reconsideration of the whole question. Of two alternatives proposed, the paper infinitely prefers reversion to the old system, by withdrawing altogether, except perhaps from lower Tochi and taking necessary measures within the border.

The "Times" says that this is certainly open to objection. By withdrawing we admit failure We may lose prestige; but we are quite big and strong enough to face risk, and there would be no long misunderstanding if we concentrate on border defence.—Reuter.

CROSSING THE SAHARA.

NEW ANHEVEINENT OF MOTOR TRACTOR.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—Motor cars with caterpillar wheels have successfully crossed the Sahara. They left Tugurt, Algeria, on the 18th December and traversed two thousand miles to Timbuktu, which they reached on 7th January. The last stage of the journey was accomplished in twenty-seven hours without a stop.—Reuter.

WORLD'S TONNAGE STATISTICS

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Lloyds Register records a decrease of forty-seven thousand tons in the World's tonnage launched during the final quarter of last year compared with the previous quarter, but shews an increase of 148 thousand in tonnage which has been begun. The total tonnage under construction in Britain on 31st December was 1,120 thousand, which is, 770 thousand below pre-war figures. The tonnage under construction abroad on 31st December was 1,270 thousand.—Reuter.

OPIUM TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Opium Committee has assembled under the presidency of Sir Malcolm Delavingue, and discussed the Assembly resolution suggesting measures for ascertaining the amount of drugs required in each country for internal consumption This resolution was recited on the 13th September last following on the report of Fifth Commission on opium traffic, which urged all Governments to adopt the import and export certificate system without delay. The American representative yesterday declared that United States was already giving effect to the resolution. Mr. Campbell—on behalf of India—stated that two-thirds of the exportable opium came from Persia and Turkey. Only a third was produced in India.—Reuter.

EX-SULTAN'S DEPARTURE FOR MECCA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Malta.—It is understood that the ex-Sultan is proceeding to Mecca on the invitation of King Hussein. Before his departure, the Sultan informed the authorities here that he was very much pleased at all that had been done for him at Malta. Besides distributing presents he gave Lord Plumer a hundred sterling for distribution to the poor.—Reuter.

FISCAL POLICY.

DEFICITS AND THE WAY OUT.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEETING.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon began this morning, the proceedings being declared open by His Excellency the Viceroy. Delegates from Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Chittagong, Cocanada, Karachi, Madras, Naraingunge, the Punjab and the Upper India Chambers were present and in addition to the number of distinguished visitors including the Governor of Bengal there was a large attendance of members of the firms belonging to various Chambers. Sir Campbell Rhodes presided.

The meeting considered the resolutions on the agenda. The first motion to be dealt with being that of Bengal Chamber, which urged that no alteration of nominal ratio of a rupee to a sovereign should be considered until the world conditions became more stable and until internal finances of the country had been put on a sound basis and that there after the question of reverting to the ratio of fifteen rupees to a sovereign or any other ratio should be examined by Government in consultation with the various Chambers of Commerce in India before forming the subject of enquiry by a special commission as such commission had an unsettling effect on trade and were liable to destroy confidence.

The other resolutions passed to-day favoured the continuance of Company management with boards domiciled in India of those Railways which are at present managed by Companies and welcomed the appointment of a committee to examine proposals for legislation in respect of workmen's compensation and commended to the Government criticisms on the bill submitted by various Chambers; and urged that the Government of India should secure forthwith wireless installation of adequate power to place India in direct communication with the world.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce said:—

At all times as you so well pointed out the problems that come before your Association for consideration must include some of the most momentous to the prosperity of India. I and my Government are fully conscious of the weight that should be attributed to the views of those engaged in business in relation to all matters affecting commerce and industry and you may rest assured that we shall always give careful consideration to representations which this important Association may make composed as it is of representatives from all parts of India and expressing the opinions not merely of one Chamber but of the Associated Chambers. You, Sir Campbell, are presiding over the deliberations of your delegates. I am here to open the proceedings. The subjects mentioned by you for discussion as mainly problems coming before the Central Legislature during the next few weeks. These referred to by you are of the greatest importance to the future of India and demand careful consideration not only of myself and my Government but also of all individual members of the Legislature as well as all those who are occupied in bringing thought and intelligence to bear upon these complex problems. I reflected that the position of a Viceroy in these days is more difficult. He has a Legislature just about to meet in which these very difficult problems will come for discussion. He has His Majesty's Government to consult many of these problems, and so perhaps you will not be surprised by my envying the position you at present occupy to which you have yourself given expression. I wish I could take part in your deliberation and could express myself with the the freedom of a President who has already put into writing with his colleagues the conclusions at which he has arrived. I shall watch with the greatest interest the report of your discussions.

OBSERVATION ON FISCAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

The recommendation now made that duties should be imposed not merely for revenue purposes, the hitherto accepted fiscal policy of India but with the object of fostering industries—a new departure for India deserves all the attention of the mercantile community as well as the public. The President and members of the Commission were entrusted with a highly responsible and difficult task. A study of their report shows that they have devoted considerable thought and study to the investigation of the complex problems presented to them. Whether individually you agree with their conclusions or not we must be grateful to them for their devotion to the public interest. The position is complicated by the financial condition of the country which must always in this respect be kept in mind. Heavier duties have been imposed in recent years for the purpose of approximating revenue to expenditure. Whatever may happen, whatever decision may be reached regarding the recommendations of the Commission, the Government on whom the ultimate responsibility will always rest must take into account the revenue needs of the country. In truth this is merely stating what must be self-evident to all who give thought to the subject and is embraced in the general fundamental principle that regard must be paid by the responsible authorities to the general welfare of the community who must not unduly favour one section of it. It should not protect one industry to the disadvantage of the rest of the community. That, I gather, has been fully recognised by the Commission. We must be careful that the general desire for the industrial development of India commensurate with its large population and natural resources does not lead to action that may eventually retard instead

(Continued on next page.)

CAN LABOUR GIVE HOME RULE?

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

(BY A YOUNG INDIAN.)

There are a number of politicians in this country who have become democrats after their visit to England and who have carried on political flirtations with the British proletariat. Such people expect the British Labour Party to come into power soon and hope that it will give self-government to India. For this hope, there is justification. Labour has no past to its debit in its treatment of India and is not yet corrupted by the effects of office-holding. Moreover, Labour contains within its ranks a sprinkling of intelligentsia moved by sincere idealism and generous enthusiasm. But when we look, not at the identity of a few individuals in the Labour Party, but at the quality of the party itself it is open to doubt if Labour can do anything substantial. Let us assume for the moment that the democratic liberalism of the Labour Party is genuine and is not the result of any idea of rallying the discontented elements in Imperial politics against the two *bourgeoisie* parties. Let us even grant that the professions of the Labour Party will be carried out into practice when it comes to power as the promises of the other two parties have not usually been. Yet has the record of the Labour Party—even outside office—been so fine as to justify our placing any hopes on it? Torn between the Liberal doctrine of self-determination, on the one hand, and the Communist cry of unity of world-proletariat, on the other, the British Labour Party has never really defined its attitude towads the national movements in the Colonies. Those who form their notions about the Labour Party from the views of the "Daily Herald" err greatly: For the "Daily Herald" does not represent the Labour Party any more than the "Indian Social Reformer" represents the Moderates. Has the Party, as a whole, or have its leaders, ever recognised the right of Colonial peoples to determine what form of Government they would have? The most liberal-minded men in the party—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Sidney Webb—hold that the old jingoistic imperialism is unworkable in the present conditions and that more liberal ways will have to be adopted if the safety and permanence of the Empire are to be assured. Imitating General Smuts they suggest that the word "Empire" has become obnoxious and that some less odious term like a "Commonwealth" or a "Brittanic Alliance of autonomous nations," should be substituted in its place. In fact, Labour leaders feel sure that this "Democratic Federation" would be safe in their keeping and that a Macdonald at the India Office with a Wedgewood at Delhi would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India as well as of Labour.

Labour's Indifference to India's wrongs.

Perhaps this would seem too cynical. Let it be noted, therefore, that though Labour leaders display a righteous indignation at the Bolshevik aggression in Georgia they have never once raised their voice to protest against the cruel repression that has been carried on in India for the last two years. The official policy of the Labour Party with regard to India has been the same as that of Anglo-Indian bureaucracy since both emphasise the possibilities opened out by the "Reforms" and ask the Indians to drop Non-Co-operation and both believe in the Divine Mission of the British Empire which maintains the bond between the two countries. Early last year when there was a Die-hard offensive against Mr. Montagu, the Labour Party, in order to evade a frankly imperialistic role of supporting the Government's Indian policy, refrained from taking any part in the debate. Through the whole of the year and even during the general election, the Labour leaders preserved a discreet silence about India and an indifference towards its discontent. Because Labour had increasing hopes of coming into power it did not wish to commit itself regarding India lest people with inconvenient memories might afterwards point out the difference between its promises and its actions. Three years back when Labour was not so strong, when it needed funds and when the "great war" was too near to throw the principles for which it was supposed to have been fought above board, the heart of Labour broke with the wrongs of India. But the times have now changed and Labour does not need the financial and moral backing of India.

Labour's Pre-Occupation.

The dwindling interest in India, however, is due also to the fact of greater pre-occupation with industrial and European problems. Since the end of the war, the mass of British people are more interested in horse races, football matches and divorce cases than in political and social affairs. Their interest in politics is confined to the appalling question of unemployment and the reduction of high taxation: then, perhaps, comes the eternal question of German reparations and after that perhaps Russia and Turkey, Ireland, Egypt and India. To expect a poor workman whose life is spent in making both ends meet and in staving off starvation to take interest in a foreign people and its problems is to put too great a strain on human energy. The average British has neither the leisure nor the opportunities to study the Indian questions. He believes what his newspapers tell him and his self-satisfaction at "our colonies and our dependencies" makes him believe it. Picture to yourself a miner in South Wales—starving and exhausted—working eight hours below the ground and coming home in the evening: how can he take interest in such a mysterious entity as India and how can we blame him if he does not? What income has he got that he can spend on buying books about India and even if he has the income, what guarantee that he has not different tastes? Indeed, once we get below the facile generalisations about "Labour" and "British electorate" to the enormous complexity and variation of personal factors, we realise the hopelessness of the task of educating the British public were it even desirable to do so.

The Root of the problem.

Here, indeed, we come to the root of the problem. That is not merely that economic environment affects political institutions and that until the majority of citizens in a society have a minimum of decent living assured to them all hopes of success of representative Government cannot be realised. The problem is one of the incompatibility of economic interests. A workman thrown out of employment in a mill at Rochdale is told that he is starving because Indians have decided not to purchase British goods and that therefore everytime he votes for a free India he votes for his own starvation. Is there any doubt as to which side he will vote the next time and is there no excuse for his voting thus? The British Labour Party is committed to Free Trade and from its own point of view is rightly committed to it: while Indian opinion is overwhelmingly Protectionist. Such a conflict of economic interests is sought to be obscured by the introduction of the Communist idea of a world proletariat uniting for the destruction of capitalism. In compromising this idea with that of self-determination, the British Labour Party has a half conscious self-protective feeling that there are two kinds of nationalism—economic and political: and that while it is possible to sympathise with the desire of every nationality to have its own Government, it is not possible to encourage the wish to do away with the international character of trade. This easy distinction, however, fails when we perceive the close interrelation of the two types of nationalism and to recognise that p litical freedom without fiscal autonomy is the shadow without the substance. Moreover, economic nationalism—in the sense of a national say in economic policy—is wanted neither for Protection nor Free Trade but for deciding whether to have one or the other instead of leaving that decision in the hands of members of Lancashire in the House of Commons. Whether the economic internationalism preached by industrially advanced countries is sound is another matter: for the fact remains that the majority of Indians are anxious to have economic power and that this demand is at variance not merely with the industrial policy of the Labour Party but also with its economic interests. When that is perceived, the denunciation of Indian Capitalists by British Labour leaders does not seem sufficiently disinterested or sincere.

The Communists.

The Communists are not yet an important force in British politics but they need not be omitted here. Their obsession about economic interests, on the one hand, and their servility to the Third International, on the other, make their criticisms regarding India lose a good deal of value. To say, for instance, that Mahatma Gandhi is a bourgeoisie leader and takes the side of the rich against the poor is to talk something that is not altogether sense: for in fact the Mahatma embraced poverty willingly and has been a keen and consistent fighter on behalf of mill employees and peasants. Where the Communists go wrong is in their inability to see that the economic point of view is not a complete point of view and that, therefore, to search for class war where none exists is to falsify one's social perspective. Nor is this all. Mahatma Gandhi's pacifism does not appeal to the apostles of violence while his independence of mind shocks those who have consented to be propaganda bureaus for Lenin and Trotsky. But the fundamental point against any idea of aid from the Communists lies in the fact that freedom that is obtained with the help of foreign troops and foreign money cannot be preserved except by the same help. In a background of that kind, self-determination would be a contradiction in terms. It is well, therefore, to know that as self-determination cannot be decided by others so home rule cannot be given by others. The self has to determine the one and take the other.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

172 ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

Judgment was delivered in the Chauri Chaura case at 2 p.m. this afternoon by Mr. H. E. Holme, I.C.S. Out of 228 accused six had died in jail during the trial and one had been discharged on account of his prolonged illness. Of the remaining, 47 were acquitted to-day. Two were convicted of being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest totalling one hundred and seventy two were found guilty of murder, arson and dacoity and sentenced to death.

The judgment consisted of 418 typed pages out of which 150 pages dealt with the general aspects of the case and the rest with individual cases.

Official and Personal.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, C.I.E., M.L.C., Advocate General of Madras, was enrolled on the 9th January as an Advocate of the Madras High Court. This has been done under the new rule by which the Advocate General though only a Vakil is entitled to be enrolled as an Advocate.

His Excellency accompanied by the Hon. Angela Manners Captain C. P. Hancock Private Secretary and Captains G. S. Rawstorne, J. H. Carmichael and R. G. G. Byron, Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House Bombay on Tuesday. Their Excellencies attended the Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall the same evening.

The death is announced of Colonel Charles Donovan, late Director of Ordinance Service, Northern Command, India.—Reuter.

The death is announced of the Labourist Member of Parliament Charles James Mathew K.C., Alderman since 1919.—Reuter.

Oxford University authorities announce that the delegates for superintending instruction for candidates for the Indian Civil Service have appointed E. J. Thompson, Wesleyan College, Bankura (Bengal) to lectureship in Bengali.—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

(Continued from previous page).

despatching the Chancellor of Exchequer on such a mission.

Mr. Baldwin declared that Britain did not seek favours but a square deal which would secure repayment to America of the last cent. of her war-time credits. Britain did not intend to depart from the principle of making the present generation pay as far as possible for war but the payment of debt to America in gold was impossible; on the contrary, the conference was faced with a situation in which the creditor nation was unwilling to permit liquidation through the direct delivery of goods and was, also, unwilling to see the sale of her products to the debtor nation.

An interrupter expressed the opinion that an agreement between the two great democracies in this matter would be a long step towards solving the economic troubles of Europe.—Reuter.

BRITISH NATIONAL GALLERY.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 6.

Nine portraits by Sargent of the late Mr. Wertheimer, the well-known art connoisseur, and his family, have been bequeathed by Mrs. Wertheimer, his widow, who died recently, to the National Gallery, They were on view for the first time to-day and attracted an unusually large number of people. The occasion was more remarkable because this was the first time that a living artist's work had ever been exhibited at the National Gallery. These magnificent examples of Sargent's work are hung in the room devoted to Gainsborough, Reynolds and other representatives of portrait work of the older school.—(B.O.W.)

NEW FINANCE MEMBER JOINS DUTY.

A Gazette extraordinary announces that Sir Basil Blackett has taken over the duties of Finance Member of the Government of India.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS FROM FREE STATE TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

London.—Five deserters from the Free State troops who were captured while fighting on the side of the Irregulars, have been executed in Dublin.

THE MISSION OF HELP IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Mission of Help began its week's campaign in Delhi yesterday. There were to have been four members of the Mission here—the Dean of Manchester, the Revd. Canon A. L. Greaves, the Revd. R. Palmer D.S. O. M.C., and Mrs. Woods, the wife of the Bishop of Peterborough. Unfortunately Mrs. Woods arrived ill and was removed to hospital at once. It is not likely that she will be able to take any part in the mission here. Her illness has necessitated some rearrangement and a little curtailment of the programme of work arranged. The work has been divided up as follows: The Dean at St. James Church, Delhi, Canon Greaves at the Temporary Church at Raisina and Rev. Palmer with the troops at Kingsway and at the new Cantonment. St. James congregation is fortunate in having the Dean of Manchester who is one of the foremost preachers in England at the present time. A very large congregation listened to him last evening. The services will be continued daily throughout the week.

There will be an at home given by General Lord and Lady Rawlinson at Flagstaff House on Tuesday at which the Dean will speak on the work and aim of the mission.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Christchurch (New Zealand).—The second Test Match here was drawn. M. C. C. on going in again, made 145 for five wickets.—Reuter.

WORLD RECORD IN SWIMMING.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Sydney.—Charlton, Fifteen and a half year old boy swimmer, has been accomplishing amazing times lately. To-day he broke the world's record for half a mile, in the Rush Cutters Bay Baths, his time being 11 minutes 3/5 seconds.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF M. NAUDIN.

ANARCHIST BOUVET SENTENCED FOR 5 YEARS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The anarchist, Gustave Bouvet, who shot at M. Naudin, Prefect of Police on 14th July in Champs Elysees, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. It will be recalled that M Naudin was in a carriage which preceded that in which was President Millerand, who was Bouvet's intended victim.—Reuter.

HANDLEY PAGE AIRCRAFT.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 6.

The reliability of the Handley Page air liner now running on the London-Paris route is shown by the fact that durig the whole of the last year there were no accidents whatever and there was no damage to either aircraft, passengers or freight. About two thousand hours flying was done. The total number of passengers carried by the British and French companies on this route was ten thousand and twenty. Of these seven thousand five hundred and sixty were carried by the British machines.—(B.O.W.)

FISCAL POLICY.

(Continued from previous page.)

of advancing the prosperity of the country. There can be no diversity of view in this respect. We are all aiming at the same goal—the development of the industry prosperity of India—but we may no all agree upon the measures to be adopted for this purpose. Whatever may be the individual views it will not be disputed that if new sources of wealth can be created it will encourage the development of national life and national character but this is possible only if the development is based upon the central welfare of the community. That must always be the supreme test. I refrain from further discussion upon most interesting subject which should be approached with the desire to judge its effect upon India and the prosperity of its people. It should not be decided by preconceived views regarding the relative advances of free trade and protection but by consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages to India of a change in her fiscal policy. The eventual responsibility for the fiscal policy of this country and of the various steps that may have to be taken must rest upon the exclusive authorities. It is with the Government of India that the final responsibility of determining these questions in India must eventually remain. There are of course questions which will have to be considered in the Legislature and obviously some matters will have to be discussed with the Home Government. Whether a tariff board is appointed or not whether some other means may be adopted of investigating and arriving at the conclusion, the burden must ultimately rest upon those at the head of the Government. I mean that the Government cannot delegate its functions to boards. I do not suggest there is any real divergence between the views I have expressed and the report of the Commission. Indeed, I think that the conclusions are much the same and that when considering the application of the recommendations in their bearing upon the revenues of the country very important at this particular moment there should be then an examination and it necessarily must take place by the Government for the purpose of testing the effect of the recommendations upon production of revenue. I do not wish to enter further into this subject at this moment except to say that I cannot but think as at present advised that the advantage would always be in favour of one enquiry instead of the addition of another enquiry.

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

Following the first what seems to me essential is that when these matters are considered an investigation should be made into an industry for the purpose of considering whether it would be wise in the interests of the country generally to impose a tariff in regard to that industry for the purpose of protection. I cannot but think that it would be desirable that the Government should itself take some part in that enquiry in order to consider the effect upon revenue and whether the financial condition of the country would be seriously prejudiced. It might be by the proposed recommendations. Of course all these are matters for further discussion and I am certainly not expressing any final opinion. What impresses me looking merely at the recommendations of the Commission is that the imposition of tariffs for the protection of particular industries carries with it certain attendant consequences sometimes productive of good and sometimes productive of evil. I can well imagine for example from the experience of other countries that those might be great propaganda for the purpose of aiding a particular industry. Again I can well imagine that if a board was appointed and that board came to its conclusions and made its recommendations of a tariff in regard to a particular industry then the Government would have to make up its mind whether it could adopt those recommendations. I can quite well conceive that opportunity would then be taken for the purpose of developing the propaganda in the interests of th eindustry to be protected and a desire also to force the hands of Government. What I wish to bring to your minds as you are considering this subject among others is that it would be desirable that there should be no such interval and that whatever the tribunal may be, when the recommendation is made there should be the shortest possible interval between the recommendation of the tribunal and the decision of the Government. Those are matters which I dare say will have occurred to you and upon which you may have come to conclusions. My mind is quite open and I wish anything I have said to be taken only as a view formed at present but in connection with the Fiscal Commission financial considerations must necessarily arise

FINANCIAL DEFICITS AND VICEROY'S OPTIMISM.

India has during the last five years had to meet deficits; whilst I hold necessarily strong views as to the needs for the balancing of our revenue and expenditure and all possible steps are being taken in that direction. We should not unduly exaggerate tha seriousness of the situation which has existed during the last few years. We must remember the effects of the War and also it is not unuseful to compare our own position with that of other countries. This is not the moment at which I should take time by pointing out the advantages enjoyed by India, but I would draw your attention, to this, that, whereas, obviously we must do our utmost to restore equilibrium in finance equally, we must not tip the scale by unduly dwelling upon the financial condition and exaggerating it as is sometimes done. As to the fears for the future, of course, if a country continues for a number of years in deficit, there can be no doubt of the end. This is a very critical period in international trade and it does not require words to emphasise the situation. At present, in India, obviously, the trade is hampered, paralysed and crippled by the conditions abroad which have ensued consequent upon the war with the result that many markets are closed which, formerly we were in the habit of supplying. We must try to reduce expenditure. Lord Inchcape whose public spirit is so well illustrated by the duties he is now perform as a Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee is assisted by those specially selected to fill very responsible positions. I am not surprised that their labours will last, perhaps longer than some had originally anticipated, but the Government of India ever since the last budget have been doing their utmost to economise in the general administration and I need not say that we are glad to be able to give all possible assistance to Lord Inchcape's Committee and that we shall look forward to his recommendations.

You, Sir Campbell, have called attention to the Rupee and what it has done for itself. It very often happens that if these matters are left to the operation of the ordinary conditions of commerce, they arrive at their own solution and often find a more stable basis than when outside influences are brought to bear upon them.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

May I just say one brief word regarding Railways? The question of the management of Railways must come for decision within a very brief period. Much has been written about it. There has been a most careful enquiry as you are well aware and the result has been an equal division of opinion. The Commission's conclusions must be reached after studying the arguments of both sides in this controversy. May I just make one observation? The railway management question in India should be approached from a different standpoint to that prevailing, for example, in England and some other countries, for in India you are not with the problem of determining whether or not a new principle shall be introduced—that of State ownership and State management of the railway. That is already in existence in India where a large portion of the railway system is both owned and managed by the State so that the principle is already established although that does not make the present question easy of solution. The problem now is whether that system of State management should be extended in regard to the railways which are owned or largely owned by the Government or whether the management should remain with the companies. I shall watch with the greatest interest the reports of your discussions. There I must leave the subject to-day and not express my own opinion until later.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION.

May I now pass to a very brief review of the general economic condition of India at this moment. It has of course an important bearing upon your deliberations and upon the future of India. It is more hopeful, the crops are good unlike last year. The balance of trade is now in India's favour and the export trade is better and offers promise. Tea has had a remarkable revival. The outlook for the jute mills is more promising. While these are satisfactory features, we must remember that in the world generally owing to the economic unsettlement, the trade remains dull and cautious and the future is uncertain. Industries in India are not feeling any real stimulus to activity. There has been a recent fall in the prices which the Indian cotton mills can get for their goods. Other features of importance are a slow but steady decline in the price of food-grains in the cost of living. The fall in the latter during the last year in Bombay is estimated to amount to 17 per cent. No one has greater desire than I have to see the industrial development in India and I hope that I may persuade others to share in my confidence that it is possible. I would welcome and assist every measure calculated to give it a real encouragement but it must be a development of the right kind and in this I know that you will be in complete accord with me.

DELAYED JUSTICE.

There is one subject to which I would very briefly draw your attention and would invite if you find it possible some expression of opinion from your association in an elementary truth that justice long delayed is often justice denied. I am considering with the assistance of these best able to advise me the steps that should be taken for the purpose of expediting and fluctuating the recovery of debts and enforcement of rights in our courts of law. I am considering the system and its effect not only upon the commercial community but upon the public generally. it may not be and is I understand not a matter of complaint in Calcutta but I am speaking of All-India and to delegates from all parts of India and I should. therefore, value your opinions. I have been particularly impressed with the difficulties experienced in the country in enforcing the judgments obtained from the courts—difficulties which are surprising and I think I should be justified in using stronger language. I understand the special difficulties that occur in this country by reason of complications arising from laws and customs of particular communities and make every allowance for them. Nevertheless I cannot but think that justice demands imperatively that a remedy should be found for a condition of things which according to the reports before me produces great hardships and serious injustice.

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCILS.

I pass now to the desire of your association for more extensive representation of your interests in the Indian legislature. It is very natural that you have a claim to take your part in the important matters under discussion in the Legislative Assembly and that your views and experience which would be of service to the country deserve ventilation and would carry wieght. I note that you have addressed my Government and that the matter is still under consideration. The original scheme of representation and franchise was framed as you are aware after a very careful enquiry and represented a delicate adjustment of numerous claims. It took effect before I came India and the resulting position as I understand it is as follows:—European commerce as much has a definite representation in the Council of State where the Bengal, Bombay and Burma Chambers of Commerce each have one seat. The purely Indian chamber on the other hand is not specifically represented in that chamber but has representation in the Legislative Assembly. The scheme of representation in the latter chamber, however, was framed mainly on territorial lines and is the result of an attempt to balance the claims of one province against the other so while the European community in various provinces has representation for example, the Bengal European community has three seats, the Bombay European community two seats and the United Provinces, Madras and Burma Europeans one seat each respectively there are no general seats representing specific interests outside the provinces to this extent. The acceptance of your proposal would appear to create an innovation and be a deviation from the principle underlying the original scheme. It would also mean as you are at present constituted (although I believe there is nothing in your articles of association to preclude the election of purely Indian chambers to your association) a probable increase in the European vote. Your proposal is accordingly not without difficulties. In spite of these difficulties your aspirations will receive the most careful consideration not only on its intrinsic and individual merits but because of the larger principle involved. For it is not a sign that you have realised the great importance of politics to those interested as you are in commerce.

At such a time as the present those who have India's interest at heart, those who love her cannot but deeply deplore the unfortunate resolutions recorded at Gaya. I shall not well on them for I do not believe that in these resolutions I hear even a faint echo of the real voice of India or of those who serve her truly. I will not attach too great importance to these threats. A vigilant watch will, however, be kept on all these preparations and I can give you an assurance that my Government will use all its resources to combat and quell the forces of disorder should they become manifest. I know that if there should be need, I can look with confidence to the support of all responsible opinion in this task and as I see the members of these various chambers of commerce assembled, the reflection occurs which came to me recently on another occasion. I cannot exactly analyse the reason; neither is it material but I find it difficult to address a number of those who are concerned with the future of India without asking them to travel with me for one moment to higher flights of imagination, to look into the future—to strive to picture India as she will be.

FUTURE INDIA.

I see her not as an India of different communities, not an India where the Hindu community will be striving for its own interests only or the Mahomedan community attempting to obtain some special interest for itself or the Europeans considering the interests for the moment of their own community but an India of all communities, of all classes in which the Hindu, the Mahomedan, the European, and every other class, race and creed shall join and endeavour to make India a great India and to give her higher place in the future history of the world. Every man will be doing his duty for the country in which he has been born or his interests are involved so that all may concentrate their attention upon the ultimate goal. But however, divergent our individual interests may be, the national interest must be the same. The interest of all communities regarding the future of India should be identical and will, I trust, become identical. It is looking ahead in India, India to the obliteration of those distinctions which necessarily rule at the present moment when she shall have worked further along the road to her ultimate destiny and I trust we shall have harmonious co-operation which might inevitably left India high in her material prosperity and in her position in the councils of the Empire and the world."

NEW PARTY IN CONGRESS.

MR. VALLABHAI ON WORK BEFORE GUJARAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

Addressing a public meeting last night on his impressions of the Gaya Congress, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that the new party within the Congress consisted of leaders whose experience and sacrifices were greater than those of anybody else. They should therefore treat them with utmost respect, although following their own line of action with unwavering determination. For some time they were sure to try to persuade people to their view point but they had no other programme than that of entering the Councils and even on this question there were differences of opinion among them. Some wanted to wreck the Councils others wanted to pursue the policy of responsive co-operation while the rest wanted to contest the elections but not enter the Councils. What the result of this medley would be, nobody could tell. Meanwhile they should finish the Congress programme of collecting Rs. 25 lakhs for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlisting 50,000 volunteers for starting Civil Disobedience and Gujarat must contribute her quota before the 18th March, the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration. Mahatma Gandhi's programme did not require intellect while the intellectual persons were engaged in criticising it. The Akalis were mutely carrying it out. All their leaders were in jail and now only the common people were carrying on the struggle and setting an example to the country.

CONGRESS-KHILAFAT-SWARAJYA PARTY.

TO MEET AT BOMBAY ON 20TH JANUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following bulletin:—The committee appointed at Gaya to draft the programme of work and rules and regulations of the Congress-Khilafat-Swrajya party will meet in Bombay about the 20th January. Meanwhile a rought draft is being prepared by a small committee including Mr. C. R. Das and Babu Bhagwan Das which is sitting at Benares to sketch out a general outline of the nature and the form of Swarajya.

A general meeting of the workers and the promoters of the party will be held at Allahabad during 1st week of February to consider and finally pass the programme and the rules. Congress men agreeing with the aims and objects of the party and wishing to take part in the discussion are requested to communicate with Pandit Motilal Nehru.

In Calcutta on January 8, the Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one Shilling four and three thirty two Pence and Demand Bills one Shilling four and one eigth Pence.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9.

S S Gazana, Hepburn, Cardiff.
S S Nizam, Park, Java
S S Warfield, Steel, London.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain A D Hepburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Nizam:—The T M Co's steamer Nizam, 3334 tons, Captain G Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warfield, 3806 tons, Captain R Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Gambada, Lowth, Rangoon.
S S Urlana, Coleborn, Karachi.
S S Andijk, Webb, Rangoon.
S S Twickenham, Cregg, Dunkirk.
S S Nagato Maru, Takeda, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Silvrash for New York.
Steamer Saikoh Maru for Kobe.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gambada, 3252 tons, Captain L W Lowth, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3384 tons, Captain E Coleborn, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Andijk, 4037 tons, Captain D Webb, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 20/1, M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 15/1, Graham and Co.
4 Chupra, 3962, N.F. W.F.
4 Banca, 3794, Kobe, 14/1, M M and Co.
5 Takooka Maru, 7046, Japan, 15/1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Trautenfels, 3923, Hamburg, N.F., Graham and Co.
10 Zaroba, 3657 Africa 10/1,
12 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 15/1, Graham and Co
13 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai, 21/1, M M and Co.
16 Queda, 4944, Genoa, 20/1. M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Java Maru, 2885, Kobe, N.F., O S Kaisha.
3 Barjora 1908, P. Gulf, 11/1, M M and Co.
6 Orna 2997 Calcutta N. F.
7 Bahadur 2936, N. F., N. F. T M & Co.
8 City of Durham, 2847, Karachi, 16/1, K N and Co.
9 Nagato Maru 4325 Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

B Jambada, 3252, Rangoon, 1071, M M and Co.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N.F. N.F., Scindia S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Mantua for London:—530 cwts wheat, T Goowarji; 50 cwts gallnuts, D N Marshal; 4 bales goat skin, A A Dadabhoy; 20 bales cow hides, V Madhavji.

S S Mantua for Middlesborough:—750 tons manganese ore, The I Syndicate Ltd.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—264 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, A Khimji; 18 bales wool raw, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1000 bales country cotton waste, B Cursondas; 3003 cwts myrabolams, P Mathooradas; 1000 cwts groundnuts, L Abrahimji; 147 bales Indian raw wool, Meyer Nissim; 1440 cwts groundnut oil cakes, I Ebrahimji; 1000 cwts myrabolams, B Damji; 1980 cwts Indian jowaree, Ralli Bros.

S S Chupra for Middlesborough:—1500 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate; 1000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon.

S S Chupra for Leith:—24000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Anter for Middlesborough:—4250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Barenfels for Antwerp:—225 bales clean cottono fly, C Peraj.

S S Barenfels for Bremen:—113 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Barenfels for Rotterdam:—50 bales country cotton fly, C Peraj.

S S Barenfels for Ghent:—225 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—1095 bales country cotton fly, 25 bales akund cotton, B Meyer; 780 bales clean cotton fly, H E Bode; 100 bales clean cotton fly, S Gordhan and Sons; 50 bales clean cotton fly, C Peraj; 660 bales country cotton fly, B Cursondas; 53 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 200 cwts ajowan seed, 500 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 92 cwts gallnuts, D N Marshal; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, A Khimji.

S S A N Nicholas for Ghent:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S A N Nicholas for Havre:—13 cwts rape seed, Strauss and Co.

S S M L Nicholas for Dunkirk:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, M Amersey.

S S Zamora for Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros; 240 bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner; 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Silverash for New York:—199 cwts Indian dill seed, 1500 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal; 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Alness for St Nazarie:—25993 cwts groundnut, Ralli Bros.

S S Queda for Genoa:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Bros; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, C Bamanji; 127 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata; 800 bales Indian raw cotton, Y C Trading; 700 bales Indian raw cotton, Nissim Cotton Trading; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Ali Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—200 bales country cotton grey twist, E Sharafally; 500 bales country cotton grey twist, C Bamanji.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Y C Trading; 750 bales Indian raw cotton, C Bamanji.

S S Takooka Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Java Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Ali Bros; 306 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Java Maru for Moji:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Java Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Banca for Yokohama:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Boyne from Hamburg, Agents M Mackenzie:—100 barrels imitation red lead, 110 drums chloride of magnasium, 34 bundles lamp alum, 115 cases beer, 50 kegs soda of hyposulphide, 275 cases slates, 52 cases slate pencils, 19 cases tops, 33 bales paper, 14 bales crapping paper, 17 cases umbrella ribs.

From Rotterdam:—305 bales straw boards, 2235 bales farina, 285 bags white gin, 70 cases cheese, 45 cases sparkling wine, 25 cases still wine, 4 cases cigars.

From Antwerp:—35 cases champagne.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison:—1105 bales hessian cloth, 120 bales jute twine, 100 bales seema leaves, 51 bags betel nuts, 759 bags gram, 190 bags pepper, 4 bags catchulam, 192 bags turmeric, 302 bags rice, 334 bags 558 robbins copra, 435 robbins 370 bags ginger 20 cases 24 drums 6 barrels printing ink, 51 drums printing paint, 197 kegs 105 drums red paint, 20 drums green paint, 80 kegs black paint, 193 kegs white paint, 10 drums white paint, 44 bags white lead paint, 43 bags white zinc paint, 77 drums composition paint, 6 bags black varnish, 100 bundles mats, 16 coils Manila rope, 304 chests tea, 143 half chests, 25 cases Indian condiments.

From Poonani:—79 jottas coir yarn.

From Calicut:—22 baskets dry ginger, 909 pieces J W sleepers, 183 bales cotton.

From Badagara:—1950 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—622 bags cocoanuts, 1327 bags copra.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS REMEDIES.

While we in this country have reached a stage of economic evolution, when we can think our duty to the industrial population fully discharged by the mere contemplation of half-hearted Workman's Compensation Bill, it is interesting to note what elsewhere in the world they are doing to relieve the distress caused by acute world-wide industrial depression. Even the Tory Government of Mr. Bonar Law in Britain cannot expect to solve the problem of unemployment by mere bluster, by unqualified refusal to see the leaders of the unemployed who had marched upon London almost about the same tim that the New Parliament commenced operations. The figures of the unemployed in Britain have fallen from 2 million some 18 months ago to, 1,385,000 at the end of October last; but this figure alone would be misleading. The real intensity of the problem of unemployment could be only understood, when one remembers that, besides the actual figures of these totally unemployed people, there is in almost every considerable industry short time, which means lower wages, over and above the fall in wages brought about by agreement between the employers and the employed. The benefits paid to those unemployed are derived from a special fund created out of the contributions of the workers and masters, *plus* the subsidy granted by the State, and loans to make up the deficit, if any, when benefits, as now, exceed the contributions and subsidy. According to the figures supplied by the Ministry of Labour to the House of Commons, for the week ending 17th November, 1922, the expenditure on unemployment benefits was £1,008,000; of these benefits proper accounted for £888,000, administration cost £99,000, and the balance of £21,000 was made of interest on the debt owed by the Unemployment Insurance Fund to the Treasury. Of this total, contributions from the employers and the employed amounted to £625,000, and the State's share amounted to 222,500. This leaves a deficit for the week of £161,000, while the aggregate deficit is £14,500,000. For the two years ending November 1922, the total direct cost of Unemployment Insurance amounts to £109 millions, of which the workers paid 38 employers 41 and the State 30 million.

These figures give some idea of the nature and magnitude of the efforts made in Britain to relieve the needy, though even these figures do not tell the full tale. They do not include, for example, the relief granted from local rates under the Poor Law, which now helps some 1½ million people; and the figure would increase in all probability if industrial depression continues through the Winter. The existing scheme of Unemployment Insurance, which provides relief to the unemployed at some 16s. per week, is the steady growth of the laws passed since 1911; it is based upon the principle of proportionate contributions from workers employers and the State, creating a special fund against which benefits could be debited. In prosperous years, when Employment is at the highest, the fund is self-sufficing or may even run to a handsome surplus. But in times like this the principle of proportional contribution, though thoroughly sound economics, is apt to prove burdensome to the workmen contributors who have to make these deductions from their wages, even while the latter are falling, and so have to bear a proportionately heavy burden. The Government in Britain seems to be run on lines which would probably not be approved of by a morning contemporary, who fancied in the Development Chawl Rents the only means of preventing employers from driving down wages, which, it says, would surely happen if the Development Chawl rents are at all reasonable within the ability of the worker. For in Britain, under the various pretexts of the Trade Facilities Act, the Road Fund, the Railways, Docks and Harbour development projects, every effort is being made to secure adequate employment for their industrial population. It is true these efforts have not been marked with any striking success; and we may accept the "Statist's" verdict (Dec. 2, 1922): "None of this enormous expenditure touched the root of causes of unemployment, which are the breakdown of international trade, the disorganisation of currency and exchange, which also has an ill-effect on domestic, trade, the absence of assurances of a lasting peace, and general lack of confidence in the stability of existing political conditions." But even so it must be admitted that even the blundering measures of the British Coalition have done all that they could for the British proletariat, and have achieved far more than the selfsatisfied Indian Governments have achieved for the whole Indian nation. We may doubt if trade conditions would improve by the isolated action of a single nation. We may doubt if even when they improve Britain would find herself in the same leading situation in which she was before the War. But under no circumstances can we deny the fact that the national consciousness of duties towards the working section of the populace has gone so far that no Government in Britain, be it Labour or Liberal or True blue Tory, could help to retain office if it endeavoured however slightly to wade or compromise with these obligations.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

There landed on our shores yesterday one in whose charge and keeping will be the Indian finances for the next five years. The arrival and departure of Governors and even Viceroys, let alone other high official of the State, has ceased to produce that feeling of interest which was once a predominant note in the public life of this country. The country is not stirred by these events which have come to be appraised at their real value. People have come to believe from past experience that these events mean nothing really to them nor do they indicate any change in the policy of the Government of India worth noting. Like Tennyson's river "men may come and may go, but I go on for ever," the policy of the Government of India goes on the same as it was, regardless of changes in its personnel, regardless of the feelings and sentiments of the people and regardless of the goal the Indian people have set up before them. The arrival, therefore, of the new Finance Minister has failed to arouse any lively interest on the part of the public just as even significant events like the arrival of the first Indian Governor of a province and the representative of the Government of India to the different Colonies passed off with almost entire indifference. This is not the place to analyse the mood of the public which is made up of a mixture of despair, pessimism, restlessness, but above all, genuine and deep resentment. A chronicler however, has to take not of these passing events, however insignificant they may appear to the general public and to point out the directions in which these events are likely to affect the course of progress of this country. The present mood of the people has happily spared us one thing, and that is the infliction on us in Indian papers at least of long articles full of praise for the real or supposed virtues of the new arrivals. We are told that Sir Basil Blackett comes to this country with a large experience at the British Treasury. This in fact should be one of the reasons why the people of India should beware of their new Finance Minister, for the British Treasury has not let slip any opportunity to take the utmost farthing from this country. As an official of the British Treasury, Sir Basil Blackett must have played his part in milching the Indian cow. He will have to show by practical 'deeds' that he is prepared to work as a real servant of India with Indian interests as his sole pre-occupation.

THE TASK BEFORE SIR BASIL.

Sir Basil Blackett was Secretary of the Chamberlain Commission, a commission which eggregiously failed to come up to Indian demands and was not prepared even to give India a gold mint. Sir Basil Blackett is not, therefore, a stranger to this country in the sense in which some of our governors are. His familiarity, however, with the problem of Indian finance as Secretary of the Chamberlian Commission and as an officer of the British Treasury has not been of such a character as to inspire in our countrymen a faith and a hope about his handling of the financial situation in this country in a manner beneficial to us. One may be charged with prejudging a man when he writes like this, but our past experience has unfortunately, tended to make us believe that first impressions are not always wrong. It must be within the rememberence of many of us how a tocsin of alarm was sounded when Sir Malcolm Hailey was lifted up from the Commissionership of Delhi to Finance Membership of the Viceregal Council. It was not only the Indian Press, but also the Anglo-Indian Press, which joined in the cry of alarm and apprehension. All that alarm and apprehension has been justified by the financial history of India during the last two years which have proved some of the saddest and most disastrous. The Government of India is in the worst financial entanglement. There have been terribly heavy deficits during the last four years of more than Rs. ninety crores and in the forthcoming budget it will be something miraculous if a deficit less than twenty crores is announced. All the methods of taxation have been tried and it appears probable that the taxable capacity of the people has been reached. At the same time expenditure shows no signs of reduction and the Imperial as well as the Provincial Governments are apparently heading towards financial bankruptcy. To avoid this shipwreck different Provincial Governments have appointed so-called retrenchment committees and even the Government of India has appointed the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee. It remains to be seen how far the different retrenchment committees and the Inchcape Committee free themselves from the obsession of prejudices and prepossessions surrounding the official clique and to muster up boldness and courage to speak out the truth which alone will relieve the financial situation. What more natural than that the Government of India should fall back upon the so-called experts from the United Kingdom with the same eagerness and expectancy as a drowning man catches straws. Just as the times are critical when the new Finance Minister will take up his Portfolio, so big things will be expected of him. One of the first and principal tasks before him is to appoint a Currency Committee with a Chairman and majority of Members as Indians. The appointment of this Committee is wanted not only to get back India to the old ratio of fifteen rupees to a pound sterling but also to settle once for all several currency and financial problems which have been troubling the minds of the people and the Government since a long time. Sir Basil Blackett must give during his regime a proper Gold note issue with a backing of gold as in England. He must arrange for our Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves to be kept in India. Despite the report of the Babington-Smith Committee these funds are being still kept in England and as a matter of pure justice they should be brought back to this country. A very big and important question is, what are the relations of India with the British Treasury. How far has the latter control over the financial policy of India and how far is the independence of this country jeopardised thereby? Sir Basil Blackett must, in a very early period of his regime, be prepared to set at rest the fears of the people on this score and to give an explanation of a statement whatever it may be called with regard to these relations.

DUTY OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

There is no race, perhaps, so courteous as Indians and no one more prepared also to show its courtesy than our people. This virtuous trait has, unfortunately, been carried to such an excess as to be prostituted into a vice. There is observed, for instance, a tendency in all the existing Councils of belauding individual members of the Government when their policies have been attacked strongly (not as strongly as nationalists would desire). I do not know if it is through a mistaken notion that the example of British public life is being followed in this wise that our Indian Legislators are also profuse with appreciative speeches of individual members of the Government whose policy they may have attacked rigorously. These legislators are not required to depart from the traditions of British public life but these same traditions require a boldness and courage to speak in a plain and open manner even about the Members of the Government, no matter how highly placed they may be. Critics, both Indian as well as Anglo-Indian, will be unanimous perhaps in admitting the failure of Sir Malcolm Hailey's regime as Finance Minister, and yet we had the sorry spectacle of Members getting up one after the other and lauding him with fulsome praise at the different sessions of the Imperial Legislature. This gives rise to an unfortunate impression, for after all Finance Minister are human beings, that Indian Members of the Legislature will take everything lying down provided it proceeds from celestial heights with their due accompaniments of Chaprasis and gilded coats. The new Finance Minister must be given to understand that he stand or fall by his first Budget. There should be no shilly-shallying about the matter and our Indian legislators must once for all make up their minds to say frankly and clearly to the Finance Minister that they have reached the end of their patience and that though they are taking part in the existing Councils they will not allow any more of those financial methods which were in vouge recently and which have landed India in a morass from which it will be difficult to get her out. Plain and blunt speaking is necessary in some cases and nowhere is it more necessary than in this matter which vitally concerns the very life and soul of this country. The Indian National Congress expressed its feelings on this question, though rather crudely, in its resolution with regard to the repudiation of debts. I do not agree with this resolution which I fear was used more as a pawn in the contest of Change versus No-change by the No-change party people, but the resolution is expressive of the sense of the country at least to the extent that Government finances are being handled in a hopelessly defective manner. It is not again only the Indian National Congress which says it like this, but even the moderate politicians and even those who have nothing to do with politics. Even Anglo-Indians like Sir Montagu de P. Webb observe that "He concurred with Mr. Spence that the first session of the Assembly was a great success. He went further and thought that the success was maintained through all the sessions, because, when they came to think that this newly elected democratic Assembly had had to face nothing but deficit after deficit, and that those new members had already been asked to vote over twenty crores on an average in different forms of taxation, year after year he would unhesitatingly assert that such an experience was enough to break any Government. Could they be surprised of Indian members, going back to their constituents, were abused by Non-Co-operators and others?"

JOTTINGS.

A NEW SOURCE OF POWER.

Says the November issue of the "South African Journal of Industries": "A company styled the South African Motor fuel Development Company, Limited, has been registered at Bloumfontein with a capital of £100,000. The object of the Company is to carry on, in South Africa and elsewhere the business of manufacturers and dealers in industrial alcohol, motor fuel and fuel for lighting and heating purposes, and bye-products arising from such manufactures (vinegar symp, yeast oil and fruit jellies). The raw material will be prickly pear. It is stated that the motor spirit will be retailed at 2 per gallon." This brief official announcement is the signal of a new industrial development which has untold possibilities not only for South Africa, but every part of the civilised commercial world, where traction problems are every day becoming more and more important. In South Africa petrol sells at 3s. 7d. a gallon in Johannesburg and so the prospects of an enterprise offering a cheap substitute are immense. In India the supply of the raw material for the manufacture of this new kind of motor fuel viz., prickly pear.—is already very considerable, and is capable of infinite expansion. The fuel problem in Africa being very acute, they had already evolved a substitute for petrol, called natalite produced from the molasses obtained from the refinement of sugar in Natal. But though the heavy demand in the years immediately following the war, served to keep up the price of this substitute, whose supply though very costly is even now not in excess of the demand, it could not possibly be produced economically to satisfy a world demand. For it would not pay to cultivate sugar-cane for this simple purpose of obtaining this fuel substitute therefrom. The same difficulty of cost of production has eliminated the other substitutes produced from maize. The field is thus open to this latest discovery by a farmer—Mr. Villiers—of Orange Free State." Says the "Times Trade Supplement" of December 9:

"He collected all the prickly pear fruit in his immediate neighbourhood, and with his own formula converted it into a type of motor spirit which he distributed among his farmer friends who had supplied the pears. They tried this in their cars and tractors, and found it answered admirably, there being no apparent difference between the fuel and ordinary petrol, which at that time cost nearly 6s. per gallon. Further experiments followed, and the Government analysts were invited to test it. Early this year Mr. de Villiers considered his researches were sufficiently advanced to risk a public trial at the hands of the motor dealers, but it was not until September that any public announcement was made.

The spirit, denatured according to the Excise restrictions, was distributed to the three largest garages in the Orange Free State, and a public demonstration made in Bloemfontein of its starting, pulling and flexible powers in a six-cylinder Willys-Knight, a Dodge Brothers four-cylinder, and three Ford cars. The proprietors, managers, and drivers of the cars all reported the fuel equal and in some respects superior to the highest grade of petrol now being imported from the United States. The Government analysts have reported it free from any corrosive or other agencies destructive to internal combustion engines, and it now remains to submit the fuel to a prolonged test by the manufacturing countries."

The prickly pear no doubt offers considerable difficulty in collection and distribution. But in a country like India, where vast areas are covered by it, this difficulty ought not to be insurmountable. From the 2,000,000 acres reported to be producing the prickly pear in South Africa, it is estimated that about 350 gallons of this power alchohol would be produced; which would accordingly mean a very considerable productive capacity in this country, if the experiment is tried here.

GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY.

Apropos of the Reparations crisis, brought about by the breakdown of the Paris Conference, the following figures of the foreign trade of Germany, given by the "Statist" of the 16th December, ought to be very interesting. It will be noticed that in spite of a steadily falling exchange, Germany has been unable to speed up her exports. We do not, of course, believe that this case of Germany proves the futility of the economic truism that a falling exchange helps the exports of the country. It is rather a convincing indication of the dislocation and disorganisation now prevailing in Germany, which would not permit her trade to balance notwithstanding such considerable impetus afforded by her receding exchange. But admitting this dislocation, the fact is obvious that so long as the foreign commerce of Germany shows an excess of imports over exports, Germany cannot possibly meet anything like her Reparations obligations as demanded by France. It may be noted that the German Department of Statistics have compiled these figures on a gold basis, after making full allowance for the depreciation of the mark between the time that a bargain was concluded, and the date when it was carried out. The figures are thus more reliable for purposes of comparison:—

(In millions of gold marks.)

July 1922—684.8 imports, 320.8 exports.
August 1922—545.1 imports, 242.0 exports.
September 1922—421.8 imports, 280.4 exports.
October 1922—531.7 imports, 289.9 exports.
January to October 1922—5074.5 imports, 3214.7 exports, 1859.8 excess of imports.

No wonder the negotiations for a $2,000 million loan from America to Germany proved futile, though the reason alleged for the failure was the inability to obtain priority of claim for these creditors over the other obligations of Germany.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS

At the annual general meeting of the Federation of British industries, the retiring President of that body, Col. O. C. Armstrong, in reviewing the trade conditions in 1922 took a rather gloomy view of the prospects in the immediate future. While admitting that 1922 shows a marked improvement in the exports of coal, iron and steel and even the textiles, Mr. Armstrong observed:—

"It might be possible to find comfort in these statements if we were in the happy position we held in 1913 and had under consideration a cyclical period of severe trade depression. Unfortunately our present position is far more serious. The industries of the country have in greater part to provide the means for the service of an immense internal debt, the payment of interest and sinking fund on an external debt, and to provide funds for charges undreamt of in 1913, in part due to the war or to the altered conditions which have arisen in consequence of the war, and the general change in standards which has taken place."

Mr. Armstrong is, however, over-emphatic in his pessimism. The service of internal debt, for example, which accounts for £300 million out of a total budgetted expenditure for the year 1922-23 of £910 million, is not really consumption in the sense of the £50 to 70 million which would have to be paid to America by way of the interest and sinking fund charges on the £950 million owed to the United States. It is only a transfer of an asset from one set of citizens to another. It may, indeed, be questioned whether there is any sense or justice in repeatedly carrying out these transfers every year, particularly as the debt in respect of which these transfers have to be made is a dead loss. But from the narrow economic point of view, this expenditure cannot be regarded as a dead loss to the nation. The argument is more telling in respect of the amounts payable to America; but even in that case Mr. Armstrong has, we think, omitted to make adequate allowance for the possibility of recovering the inter-Allied debts. We do not think Britain can or will pay alone the whole bill, if her debtors make default; and the visit of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is an indication that the first two payments of $50 million each, made by Britain to America, is a step in the policy of bringing the latter in such good humour as to permit any deliberations on cancellation at all. Mr. Armstrong's estimate of the British income at 80 per cent. of the pre-war figure is, also, unsupported by any satisfactory statistical evidence.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 8.

		To-days Prices
Futures at New York.	Jan.	26·27—28
	Mar.	26·49—50
	May	26·68—69
	July	26·40—41

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G Liverpool.	Jan.	14·50—60
	Mar.	14·43—44
	May	14·26—28
	July	14·06—12

London, Jan. 8.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/8 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4·1·0 Steady.
Bar Silver spot 32 1/16 Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-days Prices
Jan.	14·58—60
Feb.	— —
Mar.	14·44—70
April	— —
May	14·25—12
June	— —
July	14·07—10
Aug	— —
Sept.	— —
Oct.	— —
Nov.	— —
Dec.	— —
EGYPTIAN.	
Jan.	16·80
Mar.	16·70
May	16·90

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Jan 9.

A further drop of 15 points has been reported in New York futures, Liverpool has been reported 8 points lower. The recent decline is due to unsettled political situation. The position of the American market is strong and we do not think prices will decline much. No sooner the question of political situation is cleared we will see a rapid advance in prices. We still advise buying on all breaks.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 478. At the opening of the market a Japan House was a buyer and the market advanced to Rs. 480. At this level on selling by an Indore Operator the prices eased to Rs. 477½ which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 477½. At Colaba the market opened at 477½ and closed at Rs. 477½. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 428 and advanced to Rs. 431½ on buying by Japan and Commission Houses, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 420, and on buying by an Indore Operator advanced to Rs. 421½. Some Offices did straddle business by selling Oomra January and buying March. While a well-known Indore operator was transferring his purchase for Broach to March Oomra, F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec.-January was Rs. 352 while March was Rs. 351 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady with a good demand for nice fine red leafy cotton at higher prices; black cotton was not in demand even at low prices.

BOLARA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (S. F. E.)

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		477 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		351
F. G. Bengal	March		349
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		430 1/2
Fine Oomra	March.		421/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		477
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		351
Fully " "	March		352
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		431
Fine Oomra	March		422

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G Bengal and Sind Punjab	382	367	347	333
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	459	444	429	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	494	479	464	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	479	464	449	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 8th Jan 1923.

Cotton	26,422	Bales
Wheat	3,697	Quts.
Linseed	2,195	"
Rape, etc.	870	"
Gingellyseed	4,690	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	8,545	"
Castorseed	732	"
Rice	99,927	"
Myrabolams	5,059	"
Cottonseed	18,867	"
Wheatseed	385	"
Grain	1,100	"
Jowar	82	"
Mauz	Nil	"
Barley	583	"
Bajra	1,059	"
Coal	12,225	Tons.

2 day's total.

COTTON STATTISICS

	Bombay, Jan. 9th. 23 Years. 1922-23. Rs.	Years. 1921-22. Rs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 8th January to 8th January 1923	75,870	91,133
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 8th Jan. 1923	8,75,693	11,12,768
Shipments for the bi-week from 8th Jan.		

(Continued on next page.)

FINANCE AND ECONOMICE.

(Continued from previous page.)

to 8th Jan 1923, Europe ..	31,402	4,483
China, Japan and Coast Ports	790	22,538
Total ..	32,192	27,021
	Bales	Bales.
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 8th January 1923, Europe ..	2,60,988	2,28,767
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,15,367 *	6,06,756
Total ..	6,76,355	8,35,523
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	22,071	2,972
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports	26,830	28,754

* Including 876 bales for U. S. of America.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th

	1922-23	1921-22	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 5th Jan. to 8th Jan, 1923 ..	75,870	91,123	—15,253
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 8th Jan. 1923 ..	8,75,693	1,112,768	—2,370,75
Shipments for the bi-week from 5th Jan to 8th Jan. 1923.			
Europe	31,402	4,483	+26,919
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	790	22,538	—21,748
Total	32,192	27,021	+5,171
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 8th Jan. 1923.			
Europe	2,60,988	2,28.767	+32,221
China	13,454	60 945	—47,491
Japan	3,90,582	5.39.027	—14 845
Coast Ports	11,331	6,764	+4,547
Total	6,76,355	8.35,523	—1,59,168
Afloat in harbour Europe	22,071	2,972	+19,099
„ China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	26,830	28,754	—1924

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan, 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Mangeloth (Full weight) No. 24/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb	1 7 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 8 6
Vasulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 7 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Mandli (Gav mark)	1 6 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four colours)	1 9 0
Mangeloth (Light weight) No 3292/4393 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Mangeloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Vasulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Mangeloth Satin Calender, 24/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gem) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Salita :—	
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	13 0 0
No. 1254 per piece	13 12 0
Shootings :—7 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Shootings :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 6 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Rastamchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 4
Inch Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	7 10 0
Remarks :—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Jan 9th. 5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat White Delhi 73-28 ..	49 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76-30	48 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia ..	49 0 0	7 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore.	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 10 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Thin ..	12 5 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 83-15 ..	72 9 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-28 ..	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 82-5 ..	66 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed Black ..	81 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	12 6 0
Safflowerseed	6 12 0	7 2 0
Barley	32 0 0	—
Castorseed ..	55 0 0	11 0 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 9 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May ..	7 9 9
Linseed May ..	12 2 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6th. 3-30 p.m.

	Buying Rate.
Bank Telegraphic	(-4-3/32
Bank Assessment	1/4-1 1d
Doc. Acceptance 2 m/s	1 4 1 4
do. Demand	440
Sterling Delivery	325
Banking Delivery	173
Shanghai	228
Yokohama	157
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-3.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-5.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 81-14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-12.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-7.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/4.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 104 1/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/8.
Tone of Exchange:—Dull but steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 440.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 470.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 460.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 157½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 153.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 325.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—dols. 4.64—9/16.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 68.30.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.60.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 74.20.
Italian Exchange:—Liras 93.50.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 44500.
London Gold ready sh. 89.
London Silver ready d. 32-1.
London Silver forward d. 31-2.
Tone of silver—Quiet—Steady. India bought, China sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/12.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 8 3/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.

SHARES.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 88, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2325, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, Birla Mills 57/8. Bombay Cotton 800 xd. By-Dyeing 1290, Bradbury 830, Century 620, Cent-India 3135 xd, Colaba Land 1795, Coorla 175, Crescent 385, Edw. Sassoon 375, Elphinston 87/8, Fazulbhoy 1085, Gokak 182/8, Ind-Bleaching 215. Ind-Malwa 542/8, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 475, Khatao 400, Kohinoor 1775. Luxmi Cotton 4850, Madhavrao Scd. 155, Madhowji 340, Mathuradas 600, M. Petit 3650, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5250, New Great 592/8, New City 505, Pabani 590, Pearls 827/8, Phoenix 770, Shapurji 197/8 xd, Simplex 492/8, Standard 1900, Swan 880, Swadeshi 3170, Tata Mill 740, Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 385, B. Burma 422/8, B. Burma N. 1. 123/12, Bt-Burma pet 6/12, B. Tramway 105, B. Flour 1350, Bombay Steam 137/8, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind-Cement 180, Katni Ord 180, Katni Defd 900, New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord 56. Tata Iron Defd 137/8, Tata Hydro 6930 Tata Oil 33/12 and Scindhia Steam 7.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

A Delhi message of 8th January says:—The Select Committee on the Indian Mines Bill has completed its report which is stated to be unanimous. The bill has been greatly improved and may undergo further changes in the central legislature when it comes up for consideration at the coming session. The Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill sat to-day under the presidency of Mr. Rangachari. The members present were:—Mr. J. Choudhri, Mr. Darcy Lindsay and Mr. K. C. Neogy. The Hon. Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Malcolm Hailey also attended and assisted the committee with their advice. —A. P.

S S Twinckenham:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Twinckenham, 2991 tons, Captain R C Cregg, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Nagato Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nagato Maru, 4329 tons, Captain S Takeda, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

SHARE BAZAR.

Jan. 9.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa ..	533-8 0	542-8	..	542 8
Colaba ..	..	..	..	1815
Crescent ..	391-4-0	395	..	382-8
Kohinoor ..	1780	1795	1775	1775
Nagpore Ordy.	3150	3195	3130	3145
New Great ..	595	605	..	595
Pearl ..	827-8-0	837-8	..	830
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	780
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	805
Bombay Dyeing ..	1282-8 0	1305	..	1290
Sir Shapoorji ..	197-8-0	201-4	..	197-8
Simplex ..	492-8-0	507-8	..	487-8
Swan ..	..	..	..	900
Swadeshi ..	3170	3190	..	3165
Century ..	622-8-0	630	..	620
Alcock ..	..	..	..	385
Indian Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	187-8
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	195
Katni Cement Defd. ..	..	..	..	895
Tata Steel Defd. ..	132-8-0	140	..	136-4
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	..	..	..	48-12
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	25
Bombay Burma, Old ..	..	..	..	425
Bombay Burma, New ..	..	..	..	122-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	..	..	137-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	102-8 0	106-4	..	105
Central India Mining ..	..	..	..	23
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	29-8

MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY

The Directors' Report and the audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June, 1922, says:—

Your company has pressed 8,412 bales at Mahuva and 2,579 bales at Bavla Factory during the year under report.

As anticipated in the last report your Company has made little progress this year.

Your Bavla factory had to reduce the pressing rate to nearly half in competition with the rate fixed by the New Press.

Your agents had to appoint arbitrator to decide the cases against some defaulters and his award was that annas 5½ be given as rebate per each bale pressed in Samvat 1976. Thus it is how our Bavla factory has sustained loss this year.

As will be seen from the profit and loss account your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 4,434-12-8; to which being added the last year's balance Rs. 4,882-13-9; the amounts comes to Rs. 9,317-10-5.

Your directors now propose distribution of the above amount as under:—

To transfer of depreciation fund account Rs. 2,500; to payment of dividend of Rs. 3 per share i.e. 12 per cent. on 1,600 shares of Rs. 25 each free of income-tax Rs. 4,800; to payment of bonus to Company's employees Rs. 500; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,517-10-5. Total Rs. 9,317-10-5.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on and after Monday the 22nd of January, 1923, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on the 16th of January 1923 on presenting share certificates.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. m.
Tu	9	m 7 3	20 7	9	m 6 6	11
		10 54	28 7		10 46	27
W	10	m 4 11	27 6	10	m10 51	17 11
		17 7	25 9		22 49	20 3
Th	11	m 5 12	26 8	11	m12 4	17 9
		18 36	25 10		..	77
F	12	m 6 21	26 1	12	m 0 31	21 0
		20 2	26 5		13 11	17 5
St	13	m 7 38	25 10	13	m 2 3	20 11
		21 12	27 4		14 13	16 11
Su	14	m 8 47	26 0	14	m 3 17	20 6
		22 5	28 4		15 11	16 5
M	15	m 9 49	26 4	15	m 4 16	19 10
		22 53	29 0		15 57	16 0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.889 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68.4
Dew Point	64.7
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.694
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.2
Minimum temperature of Air ..	68.9
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,W,E.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	88 miles.

GRIEVANCES OF I. C. S.

EX SECRETARY OF STATE'S VIEWS.

The London Correspondent of the "Englishman cables.

Mr. Montagu, writting in "The Times" on the difficulties of the Indian Civil Service, says it is understood that they are financial ones. He admits that the Services have not received increases comparable to the home services, while the increases were fixed when the rate of exchange was, and was expected to remain, more favourable than at present. He is aware that India's finances proved an obstacle in the way of an immediate improvement, and he suggests that while perhaps there is no reason for increases all round—the increases in bachelors' pay being adequate—special allowances might be made to married men with families, who are often unable to keep out of debt.

Mr. Montagne refers to the high cost of passages, the expensiveness of some stations difficulties of housing and expense of station-changing. He does not believe there is reason for alarm, which is sometimes deliberately fanned for the future payment of pensions and annuities.

Mr. Montagu believes that if any Indian Government were to default, which is unthinkable, the Home Government would make good the loss. An attempt might be made, Mr. Montagu says, to establish pay and allowances contingent to the cost of living and the rate of exchange. The method of considering memorials needs revision. He suggests something analogous to the Whitley Councils. The reluctance of legislatures to vote more money for the services is not due, in the main, Mr. Montagu is of the opinion to hostility, but to demands of education. He defers the examination of hostility, which he characterises as prejudicial to Indian and British goods feeling, to his second article.

Mr. Montagu, in his second article in "The Times" on the Indian Civil Service, says the root of the problem is to find the best means of recruiting keeping in view the fundamental proposition that the functions of the Service are altering and the privileges changing. He admits that there must be a risk—and a greater success the more risk. Long before the new Civilian desires to abandon work he will have to seek alternative employment. It may be necessary to recruit for shorter periods, with a possibility of continuing. A corps of advisers may be necessary to make the services more inter-changeable. Mr. Montagu suggests that as provincial autonomy develops the provinces may want the Services to be recruited for themselves, responsible to their own Government.

Mr. Montagu concludes that the artificial device of placing the Services beyond the control of the Governments concerned is largely responsible for the present irritation and controversy. He believes that the commission of enquiry should consider political and financials issues together:—

PICKETING AT NADIAD.

(From our Correspondent).

NADIAD, Jan. 3.

According to the resolution of the Gujarat Provincial Committee, the Kaira Distrnct Congress Committee have camped at Nadiad on the 5th December 1922 and have begun the work of picketing shops dealing in foreign cloth. Though the principal leaders of the District Congress Committee have been at Gaya to attend the Congress, the picketing work has not suffered at all in their absence but goes on with redoubled zeal. The District Committee has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 400/- for the boarding and and other incidental expenses of the pickets. But what is specially to note is that the people have been presenting various eatables for these pickets as if the camp were a secred place like a temple. in last December the Boarding expenses for the camp of pickets were Rs. 374/- but Rs. 251/ in kind, had been contributed by the public and thus there was only a defecit of Rs. 123/-. Besides the public contribution to the boarding expenses, a generous private gentleman has promised to make up the defecit on that account. Notwithstanding, the Managers strongly desire to maintain the camp as far as possible on the sympathetic charities of the public and to give the least trouble to the gentleman who has so generously promised to make up the defecit.

At present 70 volunteers have enlisted. But many of them having gone to attend the Congress, the average attendance at present is only 35. For a town like Nadiad this number of volunteers has been sufficient to picket the shops in the cloth market.

The volunteers are regularly picketing the shops from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. A batch of volunteers stroll in the market from one end to the other, singing national songs and pausing only there where they see a crowd of customers buying foreign cloth.

The volunteers also set a very good example by their daily pure living. Rising early at 5 o'clock in the morning they sing religious songs in their camp and consecrate the whole atmosphere. Then having finished their religious morning work they start for their duty, arranga themselves in procession and reach their allotted stations, singing as they go. At 5 o'clock after the close of their duty they again form up in procession, visit all the various streets of the town singing national songs, instruct and remind the people concerning the picketing that has been going on, and so on to their camp and evening prayer.

Mrs. M. says: "I have found Glaxo satisfactory in every respect; it surpasses ordinary milk. For making milk-puddings for children, I think it is excellent."

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Glaxo is pure, rich milk, made easily digestible and germ-free by the Glaxo Process. Packed in an air-tight, sealed tin, safe from contamination, it safeguards the children from diarrhœa and many other diseases borne by ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Let them drink

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Gentlemen,

In addressing you as members of the Municipal Corporation Etc., Etc. May we very briefly draw your attention to an invention for the absolute and infallible control of the speed limit of Motor Vehicles. Claims for this device are :—

1. Fitted to a car or lorry it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speed limit, no matter what that limit may be.
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3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the Vehicle under proper control.
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5. Saves life.
6. Saves Rate-payers money on Road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

If you are interested, on behalf of general public, the undersigned place themselves unreservedly at your service for demonstration and absolute proof of their claims. Failing to prove the claims set forth the inventors hold themselves liable to pay anv named charity the sum of Rs. 10,000.

We are Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. TRAFFORD, Manager,
The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Company.

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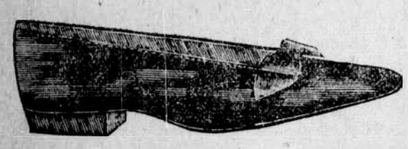

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C. M.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya. Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. G.A./67.

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C. M.

SOCIAL WORK AMONG BHILS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. Amrital V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society has issued the following appeal for funds:—

Bhil Boarding Schools, conducted by the education department of Government have existed (1) in Panch Mahals (two miles on Dohad) and at (2) Godsamba in Mandvi Taluka of Surat District for about a decade past, and are doing very good pioneer work of education among the Bhils of these districts. Another Boarding School for Bhils with a new building was open at Mirakhedi, 8 miles north of Dohad, by the 'Gujerat Antyaja Karyalaya about a year ago. Bhils, though not 'untouchables,' are considered by this organization not less deserving of a helping hand than the depressed classes and hence, along with its activities for the untouchables, it has undertaken this work for the Bhils also. It was during a visit last March to this Mirakhedi Bhil Ashram where some boys were being taught by a Brahmin married couple that the idea of the Bhil Seva Mandal originated and was planned.

THE BHIL.

Salvationist and other Christian Missionaries have worked for several years past for the amelioration of the Bhil, both in Gujarat and Khandesh, but no 'indigenous body' seems to have done so. One Guru Govind worked and accomplished a lot for the uplift of the Bhil, but as he mixed himself up with politics in his temperance work, he had to be removed by Government from the field of his beneficent activities. The famine of 1919 and the scarcity of 1922 in Dohad have brought the writer in pretty close contact with the Bhils. The Bhil is to be found in every stage of civilization: from the wild hunter to the orderly and hardworking peasant, and the Bhil of the Panch Mahals nearly approximates to the latter description. According to the official Gazetteer, the Bhil is "truthful and honest but thriftless, excitable and given to drink."

Following is a sketch of a proposal to start settlement work amongst the Bhils (and Patelias, an allied but a superior caste) of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas of Panch Mahals District who number about 1,00,000 souls. The area of the two Talukas is 600 sq. miles. The B. B. and C. I. Ry. runs east and west across Dohad Taluka for a length of 25 miles. Jhalod lies 21 miles to the north of Dohad, and is connected therewith by a fairly good unbridged road. There is a still larger Bhil population in the surrounding Native States: (1) Ali Rajpur on the south, (2) Jhabua and (3) Kushalkadh on the east, (4) Sunth-Rampur (5) Vanswada and (6) Doongarpur on the north and (7) Devgad Baria on the west. The influence of welfare work that may be done for Bhils in the British area will naturally make itself felt amongst those residing in the neighbouring States, and occasional tours in these areas by the Head of the organization may pave the way for future similar work there. It is proposed that the mission will be in charge of a member of the Servants of India Society for a period of at least three years and the other workers, numbering about twelve, will be selected by him and stationed in about 10 centres of work. The workers will be fairly well educated men selected for their spirit of service to the backward community and for practical experience of service in this sort of social work. The worker will stay in the selected central Bhil village, preferably with his wife if he is married, and will move and work among the surrounding villages on the line laid out. He will be given his bare expenses, say, about Rs. 30 to 50 per mensem for himself and his dependents that reside in the village assigned. The worker will be morally bound to serve the Mandal for a period of not less than 3 years plus one month's probation.

THE WORK.

The main plank of the work will be social and economic elevation and politics will not be touched. The following will be the main lines of work:

(1) By preaching and close contact to inculcate ideas of personal cleanliness and abstinence from drink and animal food. To teach the children the art of reading and writing in schools where existing, or in schools to be started, and to talk to adults about better methods of cultivation, about habits of industry and avoidance of laziness.

(2) To attempt to give the Bhil protection from the greed of the Sahukar and the petty tyrannies of Police, Forest and Land Revenue subordinates; to expose cases of unpaid compulsory labour, etc.

(3) To try to form co-operative societies of the people of each hamlet (phalia) or a village for supply of seeds and cash.

(4) To provid them with facilities for subsidiary cottage industries, such as cotton spinning and weaving, hemp spinning and weaving (hemp is largely grown in this district and woven by chamars) and other suitable trades.

(5) To hold every evening informal meetings of villagers and to read stories from the Ramayan, Mahabharat and other books and explain their moral. To read out newspaper or news of the week and explain the events of the week in various provinces of this country and other countries of the world. To impart common knowledge by talks and show of maps.

(6) To study at first hand social customs of marriage, birth, death and feasts; attend fairs and caste meetings wherever held in the neighbourhood; and to preach tactfully against evil and degrading customs.

(7) To conduct a small dispensary using common medicines, and to distribute medicines in surrounding villages in case of an epidemic.

(8) To befriend the Dhed, Chambar, Bhangi, Dabgar and other depressed castes, to help their children in schooling, to prepare their census in surrounding villages and to assist them generally along with the Bhil.

THE COST.

(1) Establishment, 3 x12x900 Rs. 32,400, (2) Initial expenses, Rs. 2,000 (3) Capital for Cottage Industries, Co-operative Societies, and expenses of other benevolent activities, 3 x 2,000, 6,000, (4) Two pukka buildings for Boarding Schools, 2 x 2,000, 4,000, (5) Boarding expenses of boys in Boarding schools at Rs. 5 per month per boy 5 x 36 x40, 7,200, Total for three years Rs. 51,600, add unforeseen Rs. 400 Grand total Rs. 52,000.

13 workers, including the president and a sum of Rs. 52,000 distributed over three years is not a very large demand to make from Gujerat or Gujeratis. Of one thing I am confident, and that is, that if the organiser can secure 12 self-sacrificing workers from the youths of Gujerat, who will take a vow to serve our Bhil brethren for not less than three years, the necessary funds will be forthcoming. Funds will not be wanting even in this poor country, if work can be shown.

It is understood, among the latest notices of resolutions proposed to be moved during the forthcoming session of the Indian Legislature is one by Mr. Sethna drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that some of the recent appointments to the India Council are not in conformity with the recommendations of the Joint Partiamentary Committee.—A P.

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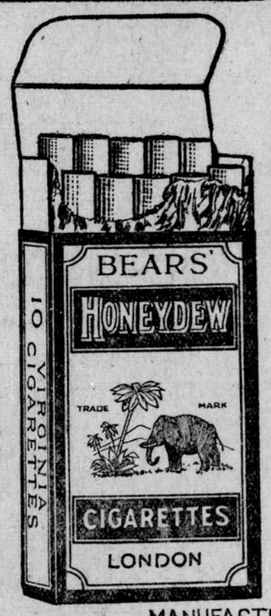

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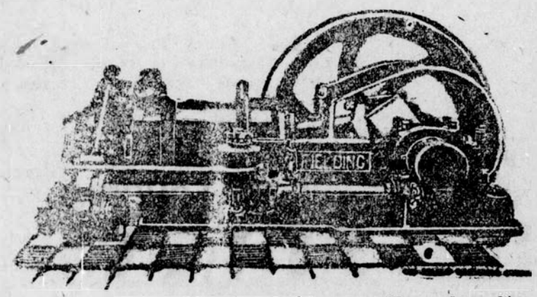

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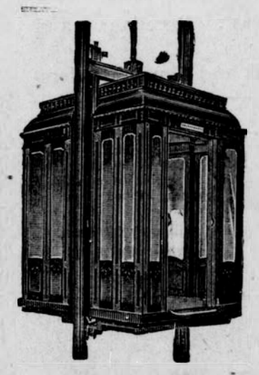

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